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SHOEWORKERS

Of America, Turn Down Your Traitor Leaders!

HAVERHILL, MASS.—John F. Tobin's, Frank Sieverman's, and Horace M. Eaton's Shoemakers' Union is about to go down;—never to "come up smiling" again. This auxiliary of the capitalist class is to be promptly converted into a sort of a lying-in hospital and equipped with a sick and death benefit fund for the maintenance of the general officers and the fleecing of such others as may be foolish enough to put their trust into this latest "saviour" of those who toil at the "gentle craft of leather."

Last June, 33 delegates, "representing" 8,766 shoe-workers, assembled in Rochester, New York, and from this "convention" the fiat went forth that hereafter the tottering wreck was to be a giant and the interests of 213,544 shoe-workers of the United States were to be cared for—at least the interests of some of them. Who these "some" are will be seen by the further perusal of this article.

Rise and Decline.

In the first place, that those of the readers of THE PEOPLE who may not be acquainted with the history of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union, may understand the true inwardness of this move, it will be necessary to go back to 1895, and there the history which we are about to relate begins. Prior to 1895, the shoemakers were, so far as they were organized at all, organized in three distinct national unions: the Lasters' Protective Union of America, the International Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, and D. A. No. 216 of the K. of L. These unions were constantly warring against each other, and often furnished scabs to break strikes which had been ordered by one or the other of them. In 1895, after many years of this kind of work, at the Boston convention of the joint unions, all three of them—Lasters, K. of L., and International—came together, and formed the now Boot & Shoe-workers' Union. This Boston convention was represented by 138 delegates, a number that has never been equaled since. Many of these delegates were either members of the Socialist Labor Party or extremely "radical trade unionists," and were at this convention for the sole purpose of forcing upon the convention, and craft as well, a political programme. It is to this incident that Tobin owes his job. The "radical" and Socialist Labor Party elements were sufficiently strong to organize the convention. James F. Carey, the now "Armory" Socialist, was elected chairman and F. G. R. Gordon, of "different tactics" notoriety, was elected secretary. It so happened that Tobin was a member of the committee on constitution and the stand that he took, then and there, commended him to the Socialist element which was then the only life worth mentioning in the shoe-workers' unions. They were then following the advice of the "Volks-Zeitung," and "boring from within," and the job that was ahead of them! The pure and simple, "no politics in the union" crowd happened to be represented quite strong also. Amongst their numbers were the present General Secretary Eaton and Edward L. Daly, who was a beneficiary under the Cleveland administration. Tobin submitted the following preamble as the minority report of the committee on constitution:

"We maintain that though a universal organization must necessarily precede any successful effort in the improvement of our condition, organization that is mere numerical strength, and not accompanied by an intelligent perception of the cause of the evil of which we complain, and built upon ignorance of the true relation of labor and capital, of employee and employer, CANNOT ENDURE. Therefore, this organization, with a view of securing for our members as large a measure of success as possible under the present system, subscribes to the following declaration of principles:

First, that strikes must be resorted to only in the last extremety, and must be accompanied by a clear understanding of the influences the competitive wage system offers against its chances for success.

Second. The competitive wage system being clearly responsible for, and the sole cause of all our misery, it should be supplanted by a system of universal co-operation, that private ownership should be succeeded by collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution; and

Third. That this system can only be brought about by uniting our forces at the ballot box in the interest of the wage class and independent of all capitalistic influences or interests." Signed John F. Tobin.

This minority report was killed and a less radical one adopted. Horace M. Eaton was one of its principal opponents. Carey made an excellent chairman for the opportunity. Parliamentary law is a hobby of his; and the way he managed this convention commend him to the pure and simple element; his claim that he was a Socialist brought to him the strength of the Socialist delegates, and he was booked as the first choice for President of the new union. He refused to take it, and Tobin, because of the stand he took for political action on Socialist lines became the nominee and was elected. So much for the early history of the Tobin-Eaton union.

Pure and Simple Futility.

In 1895, they had a membership—or claimed one at least—of 12,153. They received that year $12,273.13, and expended $10,578.12. In 1897 they reached the zenith of their greatness, both numerically and financially. When they claimed as an enrolled membership 12,229 persons, they gave as their receipts for that year $17,446.55 and they paid out for the same period $17,557.89.

It was during this year that they began the policy of "going down, and coming up smiling again," when they tackled Thos. G. Plaut & Co., of Lynn. From then until now the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union has never been of any consequence, and immediately began to drop in membership, as is proved by the figures of General Secretary-Treasurer Eaton for 1898, when the membership fell to 9,727 and the receipts fell to about one-half of what they were, the year previous, or $8,352.54.

In the next year the going down policy was accelerated by two large strikes, and the membership fell to 8,766, the receipts to $5,878.25.

The going down went on so rapidly the last year, owing to the great strikes of Brocton and Marlboro, that these worthies, Tobin and Eaton, began to look about for some method to stop it, and this is what they hit upon, after many months of thought and troubles. It is proposed by them,—and mark you that they came before the "convention" with an entire new outfit in the shape of a constitution—that the weekly dues be raised from 10 to 25 cents per week. To hold the suckers that may be caught, they propose to establish a measly little pernicious sick and death benefit scheme.

Fakirs' Last Resort—High Dues.

Now that we have reviewed briefly the history of this POOR and SIMPLE union to the time of the convention, it is well to introduce John T. Tobin's report as General President of the B. & S. W. U., and contrast it with the stand he took at the Boston Convention in 1895. Mr. Tobin's report was so lengthy that we are forced to content ourselves with quotations touching its most significant parts. He began by saying: "For many years it has been my firm conviction that an economic organization, based upon HIGH DUES, AND THE PAYMENT OF SICK AND DEATH AND STRIKE ASSISTANCE, would produce much better results for its members than a union WHOSE ONLY SOURCE OF SOLIDARITY IS THE CLASS-CONSCIOUS SYMPATHY OF THE WORKERS, ONE FOR THE OTHER." How is this, fellow wage-slaves! Will you consent to be deliberately faked again, especially when the fake shows through the thin veil of pure and simple crookedness, which masks it?

After this for a starter, Tobin, the alleged Socialist, now a Debsist, went on to remark as follows: "I will not occupy your time with a discussion of the political phase of the labor movement, as I am of the opinion that the thing that is NOW within our reach should be made the means to realize that new condition, which will SURELY come when competition has reached its highest state of development, which, at the present rate of progress along the lines of concentration, cannot be far distant." If the shoeworkers are ready to live on this kind of slop, "that new condition which will surely come," is yet a long way off, and will be farther away with them spending their time and wasting their money, proving the fallacy often exploded of defending the indefensible position here advanced by this alleged "Socialist" and his colleague, who, for the sake of their own jobs, are ready to fool the shoeworkers into the belief that they can successfully fight the encroachments of the soon-to-be Shoe Trust with the few dollars which the workers of the craft can raise.

After advancing this Strasserized plan for extracting dues, Tobin went on to expose the weakness of the low due scheme which until now has been in vogue; and by inference he attributes the thrashings which the shoeworkers have been getting right along to low dues, and not to the inherent impotency of the pure and simple style of their union and the pure and simple crookedness of its leaders.

As a closing "clincher', Tobin said, "I can only take the ground that a new organization, or new leadership is necessary, leaving you to decide."

Then the rotund Eaton, with his usual air of "this goes," gave his report as General Secretary-Treasurer, and from that report I cull the following gems of pure and simple labor fakir imbecility: "The craft must be organized on radically different lines if we are to have any permanent organization. The shoeworkers have tried every makeshift experiment which has been proposed. They have in every possible way sought to avoid the course which has been pursued by every strong union, viz., high dues and benefits." Eaton's craftiness is here manifested; he knows quite well that the shoeworkers have tried all sorts of fakir-made panaceas for the cure of their economic ills, and he reasons that they ought to and must try his "makeshift" to make their agony what it should be; he then delivers himself of this reason why this "makeshift" should go: "My colleague and myself have prepared a plan of organization to submit to you, which we believe will meet the requirements. It is considered sound and practical by experienced members and officers of strong unions in other crafts. It is the result of several months' investigation and study on our part, and we unhesitatingly recommend its adoption."

Now, why did Messrs. Tobin and Eaton spend these several months in patient study and investigation? No shoeworker ever heard of them doing such a thing before, especially Horace, who, when it comes to study, is very economical in the use of thoughts. The reason is plain; the auditors' report showed that THE SALARY AND EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS ABSORBED $3,796.41, OR ABOUT ONE HALF OF THE TOTAL RECEIPTS. With every strike of any magnitude, in which this union has been engaged for the last fifteen months lost; something must be done, or their jobs are up.

Slavery for Fair.

The methods for the raising of the principal revenues, the dues, are embodied in the following section No. 52, which is remarkable in many ways, but chiefly so owing to the desperate stand which its framers and upholders as well as its chief beneficiaries make in the last clause of the article, which runs as follows: "The dues in this union shall be the uniform sum of twenty-five cents per week, per member, payable weekly, and shall be due Saturday of each week. Dues of new members are due and payable on the first Saturday following the acceptance of their application. IT SHALL FOREVER BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL TO SEEK TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF DUES AS PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION."

The rest of the financial plan provides for the division of the plunder, the general office or union, which is the same as saying Tobin and Eaton, are to get the lion's share.

From the report of this "convention," which has been sent out to the unions, it is plain that Tobin and Eaton and one or two faithful servants came to the "pow-wow" with this cut and dried scheme; that the unions had been lobbied which were foolish enough to be favorable to it, and other unions claimed they knew nothing about it. But at any rate the administration has a "lead pipe cinch" in the vernacular of the street, and by a vote of 25 to 8 this "new constitution" was adopted.

As evidence of the rapacity of this set of worthies, when there are dues in sight, the following lines will illustrate. Delegate Brown, of Union No. 43 (Detroit) moved to refer the entire matter with reference to high dues, etc., to a referendum vote of the entire membership. Delegate Mulligan, of Union No. 35 (Brocton) seconded the motion and asked to be recorded as opposed to the schemes of the general officers. After a hot debate the motion to refer was lost by a vote of 28 to 6. Tobin, the alleged "Socialist," and Eaton, both voted against its reference.

When the result was known, Eaton, with his usual economy of judgment, proceeded to eulogize the members by predicting that "future generations of shoeworkers will revere the memory of this convention." The high-handed rascality of the deal is so plain that no amount of argument will convince any man, who knows anything at all, of the inside history of this union. That it is nothing else than a scheme deliberately plotted by Tobin and Eaton to save their jobs.

The Revolt Starts.

From the reports which come from Brocton it begins to look as though saving the jobs for any length of time was well outside the question, as the following press despatch shows:

CHARTERS OF BROCKTON SHOEWORKERS IN PERIL.

B. & S. W. U. Officials Will Try a Little Discipline—But the Shoemakers are Eager to Fight the Issue.

BROCKTON, August 19.—The ultimatum in the trouble between the local branches of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the general organization has gone forth, and yesterday word was received from President Tobin stating that unless the local branches swung into line by August 25 their charters would be annulled.

The trouble dates back from the Rochester convention held in June. At that time a new constitution was prepared by the general officers, was submitted and adopted.

The new constitution provided for an increase in the per capita tax from eight cents to 25 cents a week. One-third of this was to go into the strike fund, one-third into the sick and death benefit fund and the remaining third to the general officers for miscellaneous expenses.

The local union objected to the proposed distribution. They pointed out that the general officers had about $7,000 a year for expenses under the old constitution, while the new one would give them over $21,000.

They desired to know where this money was to go, they further alleged that the convention's action in adopting the new constitution was illegal, inasmuch as the convention of 1897 provided that no change, alteration or amendment to the constitution should be submitted to the various unions without notice at least 30 days before being acted upon, unless it was an emergency question.

They claim that this was not an emergency question, as the president and secretary had been at work on the constitution for at least three months. As a result the joint shoe council of this city, which is made up of delegates from the various unions, voted not to recognize the new constitution but to continue under the old one.

Since the declaration of intentions was made known telegrams have been pouring in to the city from the various organizations, such as the International Typographical Union, the United Hatters of America, some of the Haverhill shoe unions, the Detroit shoe unions and others, in which the senders declared themselves in the support of the new constitution, and have termed the local unions "seceders," "rebellious bodies," etc. These have not tended to change the stand taken, however, and now comes the statement of the general officer, that the charters will be taken away unless the unions get into line.

The officials of the local unions say that they will stand for what they believe to be right, and that they will fight the matter in the courts. In fact, counsel has already been engaged by the local unions for this purpose.

There are at the present time seven local concerns which have been granted the boot and shoe workers' "union stamp."

In case the charters of the local shoe unions are taken away a delicate question arises. The contracts provide that these manufacturers shall employ none but members of the boot and shoe workers' union.

If the charters of the local unions are annulled, the members at present employed in these shops will no longer be members. On the other hand, the organization promises to furnish all the help needed, a thing which it would be difficult to do under the circumstances.

Practically every union in the city has, or will, it is stated, indorse the action of the joint shoe council, so a bitter fight appears to be in prospect.

Brocton claims over one-third of the present remaining membership, or 3,100. If those leave, with the rapid outgoing of the membership all over the country, the obituary notice to the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union will soon be in order.

Shortly before the holding of the Rochester "convention," Pingree and Smith, of Detroit, of which firm Gov. Pingree is a member, refused the further use of the label of the union and told their employees that they need not pay any more dues on the account of the firm, as they would not use the label any longer, or treat with the union or its agents. The result was a strike; the strike was lost, and that town is lost also.

In Lynn, the former home of Eaton, and the second largest shoe city of the world, there is but one local reported in the last monthly report, and that one does not seem to be in a flourishing condition.

In Marlboro, where the shoeworkers fought a brave battle and were starved out, under the leadership of this same union, they are asking for the assistance of other locals to help them to pay up $5,000 back debts incurred by the strike,—notwithstanding that it was here that another "labor mayor" was elected; notwithstanding that this "labor mayor" was the pliant political tool of John O'Connell & Son, who caused his nomination; notwithstanding that his election was secured by this same O'Connell & Son, with the aid and connivance of the walking delegates of the Boot and Shoeworkers' unions of that city, while the employees of this same O'Connell & Son were on strike; notwithstanding the election of this same "labor mayor," was applauded by the Debsite President of Boot and Shoeworkers' union, who in Boston, in 1895, said that the emancipation of the wage class can only be brought about by uniting our forces at the ballot box, INDEPENDENT OF ALL CAPITALISTIC INFLUENCE, OR INTEREST.

In Haverhill, the largest shoe-producing city of the world, the condition is no better than elsewhere, notwithstanding that the Debsites have a "trade-union platform," and the local lights in the trade union have a "Debs platform." Although they are birds of a feather and sleep in the same nest, the great mass of the 7,000 shoeworkers of Haverhill are worse off than ever before. The conditions under which they sweat and toil grow harder and harder, and the worker gets hungrier and hungrier. Always on the ragged edge of starvation, he is now nearer the precipice than ever, as any sensible person knows who looks around him. In this city, which last year made nearly 17,000,000 pairs of shoes, where there are nearly 7,000 operatives, the boot and shoeworkers had, according to their own reports, an average membership during last year of 168 persons.

All Hail, S. T. & L. A.

In the cities which I have here named once resided the hopes of the Tobin-Eaton aggregation and the bulk of their membership, but both have all but vanished. In Lynn, Marblehead, Stoneham, Haverhill and some other Massachusetts shoe towns, where once existed strong unions of the Boot and Shoeworkers, amongst the Lasters, to-day we find no one so poor as to do them reverence. Lynn, the home of organization amongst the shoeworkers, has gone to the S.T. & L.A.—or the more progressive element amongst the Lasters have. Stoneham followed suite, and other towns will ere long. The only thing that the honest, intelligent trade unionist, who loves his class and desires to see it saved both from the encroachment of capitalism and the encroachments of the labor fakirs as well, can do, is to at once raise the banner of revolt.

Tell the exploiters of labor, whether they be the slick-formed capitalist, or his slick-tongued tools, the labor fakirs: "Thus far have you gone but no farther"; join the only economic organization of labor, which honestly stands for the emancipation of the wage slave, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an organization that does not permit its officers to connive with or applaud the election of "labor mayors," except they be what they must be, "labor mayors" in fact as well as in name.

Shoeworkers of the United States, learn that the road to economic emancipation is not along the line of high dues, sick and death benefits, or any other "shell game" of the kind, but is what Tobin denies, to wit, the class-conscious sympathy of the workers one for the other on the lines of Socialist solidarity. On those lines we will and must triumph. Let us fight the capitalist whenever we can, but let us always fight him with the weapons of intelligent workers: The S. T. & L. A. and its political ally, the S. L. P., and success will be ours.

Long enough have we, the followers of St. Crispin, been divided; long enough have we borne the brunt of capitalist indignities; let us be men and women, and revolt against the conditions which make our lives a night of hell; let us join the organizations of our class, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Then shall we be free—free from capitalism and its galling tyranny; free from the stupefying environment of the labor fakir.

Let us knock them both out with the Arm and Hammer blows of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. God speed the day.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
A Shoeworker.

BOSTON.—Comrades living at the South End will find THE PEOPLE and Party literature for sale at the stationery store of W. B. Smith, 1575 Washington street, near Newton. Don't forget the picnic at Armory Grove, Roxbury, on Labor Day. Comrade Ben Hanford will be there, and there'll be a high old time generally. Tickets, 50c; all for agitation. We expect quite a reunion of Comrades from surrounding towns—and Providence and Worcester.

WEST—EAST.

The S. L. P. Struggles for and Upholds Free Speech.

In Minnesota.

DULUTH, MINN., August 20.—The expected has happened. Since the weather permitted, Section Duluth, S. L. P., has been carrying on a systematic agitation, holding from two to three street meetings a week with good crowds, attentive and responsive to every point our speakers made.

Hundreds of "Reform or Revolution," the Kautsky and Engels pamphlets, have been sold during these meetings, besides securing several hundred subscriptions to our Party organs.

This, coupled with the effect our speeches must have upon the workers of our city, has no doubt stirred the combination of Rep-Dem-Pop-Labor-Fakirs and politicians to a realization that the S. L. P. is arousing the workers to a class-consciousness that will make it impossible for the combine to longer thrive on their ignorance. So the interference with our meetings was decided on.

As usual a meeting was in progress at 5th Avenue West and Superior street, in the heart of the city, where the army of "out of works" generally accumulate, with the hope of "striking a job" at one of the nearby "employment agencies." Comrade Kriz had already finished a powerful address, and, together with other Comrades, was among the crowd hustling for subscriptions, while the "soap box" was being "held down" by our young Comrade, Louis Dworschak. The sledge-hammer blows of sound Socialist arguments, which characterize the S. L. P., were falling thick and fast on the capitalist system of wage-slavery, and with a few "clinchers," the Comrade closed his stirring speech, whereupon he called for questions. He was just answering one when a "blue coat" tapped him on the shoulder. The Comrade was perfectly cool, and inquired as to what was wanted. The officer evidently disliked to interfere, but he knew the eye of the Chief of Police was upon him, therefore he could not refuse. "I want you to stop," said he in a low tone. "I will in just a minute; I am not through yet," replied Dworschak. "Well, you must quit now," urged the officer. "I said I would in a few minutes," replied Dworschak sharply. "Well, you have got to quit right away; you are obstructing the streets," ordered the officer. "I will take as long as I please," said Dworschak. "The Constitution of the United States gives us the right of peaceful assemblage; this is an orderly and attentive crowd, and you have no right to stop this meeting!"

By this time the already large crowd almost doubled, and were listening to every word. While the majority were not believers in the Socialist position, because of their lack of knowledge of the movement, yet, when it came to interfering with the rights of free speech, they rebelled to a man, and many were the remarks, and frequent the applause during the wordy battle which followed, in which all the Comrades took part. Some one said, "Here's the Chief." "Where?" asked Comrade Kriz, elbowing to the spot whence came the voice, but the Chief, seeing his "bluff" wouldn't scare the Socialists worth a cent, sneaked off in time to avoid Kriz. The policeman must have concluded it a bad job, for he also disappeared. Comrade Dworschak at once took the box again, showing the workers the necessity of independent political class-conscious action, and how those lackeys were merely carrying out the orders of the dominating capitalist class, because our agitation made inroads on its economic and political interest.

"You bet that clinches all arguments," shouted a worker. "We will hold another meeting here, next Friday, weather permitting, in spite of the police," said Comrade Kriz. "I am not going to have my rights as an American citizen trodden on by any lackey of capitalism." The speakers were applauded vociferously, and when Comrade Dworschak called for three rousing cheers for the S. L. P., they were given with a force that made the surrounding buildings shake. The crowd then dispersed in an orderly manner.

The committee consisting of Comrades Opperman, Orchard, Julius and Louis Dworschak, called on the Chief of Police, Hansen, next day, and demanded an explanation as to his usurpation of powers. The following are the main points in the conference:

CHIEF OF POLICE—"Well, I see the 'Herald' made a big thing out of that little affair last night!" (!!!)

COMRADE DWORSCHAK — "We want an understanding. Why did you interfere with our meeting? In one place of the 'Herald's' report you are credited with saying that you stopped the meeting because we were 'talking anarchy;' then below you are credited with saying it was not because of what we said, but because we were obstructing the streets. Now, here are two conflicting statements. Which is true?"

CHIEF OF POLICE—"The latter."

COMRADE OPPERMAN — "Good! Why then, as the guardian of public order, did you neglect to keep the streets and sidewalks clear? It was plainly evident (presuming that streets were obstructed) that it was your duty to keep the walks clear."

CHIEF OF POLICE—"Well, we tried to, but failed; then we tried to stop the speaker, but, as you know, he went right on, and, as the crowd did not like our action, we concluded it was useless to further interfere."

LOUIS DWORSCHAK—"Mr. Hansen, we always detail several Comrades to the special duty of keeping the walks open, and the Comrades who had charge last night reported everything O. K. Therefore, it looks questionable, your interference with the Socialist meeting."

CHIEF OF POLICE—"Well, of course you can hold your meetings when you please, but the police have their orders. The Mayor and I never talked on this matter, and had no intentions on your meetings at all. I am a Socialist, too! (!!!!) And so is the Mayor (!!!!) We believe in your principles."

LOUIS DWORSCHAK—"We will not discuss that now. The whole thing looks decidedly fishy. It looks as though our propaganda among our fellow workers didn't suit you, so you decided to stop us. Well, this won't work! The S. L. P. is not a pleasure society. It is a political party, that knows what it wants and how to get it, and it does not propose to be interfered with. It's mission is to weld the workers into one class-conscious body. It means business, and whenever we feel like holding street meetings, we will do so, for we have that right, according to Article I. of Amendments to the United States Constitution (reading same).

CHIEF OF POLICE—"Yes; I know that; you do not need to read it."

LOUIS DWORSCHAK—"Good! Then we can consider the matter settled."

Bidding good-night, the Comrades left.

It may be said the Chief presented the picture of one who opened his mouth only to find his foot in it, and no doubt he is "sorry that he spoke."

Although we do not consider this the last attempt that will be made to break up our meetings, we will be on the look-out, and if the upholders of "law and order" want lively time, they need only to monkey with the S. L. P. buzz saw, to get more than they will care to "digest."—SECTION DULUTH, S. L. P.

In Pennsylvania.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., August 21.—The meeting arranged by Section Allentown, with Comrade Schulberg as the speaker, was a rousing success in many respects; 2,000 handbills announcing this meeting had been distributed at the gates of the different factories, but the advertisement we received through the wisdom of our town officials added more to obtaining a large audience than all our advertising.

Comrade Schulberg had barely been speaking ten minutes at one of the principal corners when a special officer approached and informed him that he was under arrest, and summoned him to immediately step down from the vehicle and follow him to the City Hall. When our Comrade informed him that five minutes' warning had to be allowed to him according to the law of the United States, the officer stood dumbfounded and helplessly looked around, and as he had no watch to time our speaker, the officer had to leave it to our Comrade when the five minutes should be up. Our Comrade took his time and explained to the audience that these outrageous acts against the Socialist speakwere repeated in all parts of the country, and pointed clearly to a conspiracy of the capitalist class as an attempt to prevent the workers from gaining class-consciousness and getting acquainted with the aims and objects of the S. L. P.

When the Comrade got through with the explanation he stepped down to go with the officer to the station house, followed by the whole assemblage, which now had increased to over 200. Arrived there, everything seemed ready to proceed to trial at once. All the necessary personages: The Mayor, his wife, the Chief of Police, the clerk, the court crier—all were either there, or found in two or three minutes. The crowd, as far as they could get in, thronged the little court room. The charge of obstructing public highways was preferred against Comrade Schulberg by the officer, who held that the street had been so blocked as to prevent any traffic. But when the Comrade told the Mayor to ask any one of the audience whether that had been so, the latter deemed it wiser not to ask any such question; everyone seemed ready to testify to the contrary. After exchanging some arguments as to the right of free speech and the use of the public highways, our Comrade was acquitted, and advised that if he wished to proceed with the meeting he might use the Central square and request the policeman stationed there for protection.

We followed this advice, and had not to rue it, for the crowd that followed us from the court room was soon swelled to over 500, who, almost to a man, stood there listening for an hour and a half, frequently applauding strongly the arguments and illustrations given by the speaker on the stupidity and criminality of the capitalist social system.

P. HERRIGER.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	**82,204**

By capital is meant anything wich produces interest: a sum of money lent, which at the end of months, or years, yields a profit; land that is cultivated, or any instrument of labor that is set in action, not by its proprietor, but by salaried workmen. But the land that is cultivated by the peasant and his family, the gun of the poacher, the plane or hammer of the carpenter, albeit property, is not capitalistic property, because the owner utilizes it himself, instead of using it to extract surplus-value from others. The notion of profit without labor sticks like a Nessus-shirt to the term "Capital."

LAFARGUE.

The rumor, referred to in our last issue, to the effect that the Party was temporarily enjoined from using the name of its official organ, has and has not been confirmed.

That is has not been confirmed may be gathered from the sight of THE PEOPLE'S name continuing to fly from the masthead, undeterred—an evidence that there is no such injunction.

The rumor, nevertheless, was confirmed inasmuch as a Tammany judge did do a something intended to have the effect.

That something is worth mentioning:

A Tammany judge, Fitzgerald by name, endorsed the application made by the "Volkszeitung" Association against THE PEOPLE; and he did so on the 23RD INSTANT, and in these terms, written in his own hand: "Motion granted, injunction CONTINUED.

But——

In the first place, this Tammany judge's act was null and void, inasmuch as the time (August 23rd), when he signed the order, was beyond the time limit. The limit within which such orders may be granted is 20 days after the application; he granted the order 26 days after—7 days too late.

In the second place, the language used by this Tammany judge in granting the motion is inapplicable to the motion itself. In order to CONTINUE an injunction, there must be one in existence; there was and is none in existence, consequently none could be "CONTINUED." The "Volkszeitung's" Association's papers, making the motion, could not and did not state that there was an injunction, the continuance of which was prayed for, but state quite clearly that a temporary injunction is prayed for pending the suit.

As he did not gather the information upon which he "granted the motion" from the papers in the action, from what source did His Honor gather his inspiration? ? ? ! ! ! ? ? ?

In view of all this, the whole thing is still pending, and we are fighting it out.

As stated in our last issue, the announcement made then was purely precautionary, and that, in all probability, THE PEOPLE will preserve the honored name that, wisely prized by its foes and defamers, they seek to deck themselves with.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN.

WHEREAS, The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association's members, friends and sympathizers have captured or stolen property belonging to the Socialist Labor Party and claim to have executive power, although the proceedings by which they claim to have been elected were entirely irregular and illegal; and

WHEREAS, The old National Executive Committee is now the only body which has executive power; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the State Committee of Michigan endorses again fully the stand taken by the real National Executive Committee in regard to the taxation question as well as to the S. T. & L. A.; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we denounce as a treacherous action the manoeuvres employed by the "Volkszeitung" people to switch off the Party and its press and recommend that they be dealt with as the situation demands; be it further

RESOLVED, That the State Committee of Michigan recognises as the only N. E. C. the N. E. C. now located at No. 61 Beekman street, New York City, and requests all Sections and members in Michigan to forward all communications and moneys, intended for the S. L. P., to that address, care of Henry Kuhn, National Secretary; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we look upon The People and "Vorwärts" now published by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association as bogus publications and that we request the N. E. C. to have these resolutions published in all bona fide S. L. P. organs, and that the Secretary of this committee be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to all Sections and members at large in Michigan.

M. MEYER,
Sec'y State Committee.

NOTE THE FACT.

The strike or boycott of the Typographical Union against the New York "Sun" has brought out a valuable piece of evidence on what may be called "The Situation, as created by Pure and Simpledom."

The "Sun" has, last week, a two-column article on what it calls its grievances. The "Sun" is none too good to lie, especially when its lies will injure Labor. Nevertheless, the list of evidence it adduces may safely be used on the general and sound principle that the best possible evidence is the evidence against oneself. The 'Sun" did not so mean it; but that makes no difference. The "Sun's" evidence convicts it.

Four-fifths of the space that the "Sun" devotes to its charges against the Typographical Union is taken up with a detailed enumeration of rascally acts that, it says, the Union perpetrated upon the paper. As will presently appear, the darker the "Sun" draws this part of the picture, all the harder it hits itself. While reading this long indictment one wonders, from count to count with increasing wonderment, how the "Sun" could put up with such treatment. Indignation at the alleged rascalities of the Union vanishes to make place for surprise at the "Sun's" meekness, and even contempt for its cravenness; until one comes to the conclusion that the capitalist concern that could brook such indignities must surely be cowed beyond redemption. At that stage surprise reaches its climax; the cowed concern suddenly becomes a bull, a roaring bull, strong, fiery, resolute. Why so? How so? Here is the point, and the answer to the eternal undoing of the "Sun," i. e., of capitalism that the "Sun" stands for, is furnished by the "Sun" itself in its closing count to the indictment or the "evidence."

In the "Sun" office there is no Mergenthaler type-setting machine. A quarrel between the old, departed Dana and the Mergenthaler Company made the "Sun" mad. Out of spite, the "Sun" used no Mergenthalers, and later began to introduce upon its premises another type-setting machine. During this whole period the "Sun" was meekly bending its back to the lashes of the Union, as it says itself; and, as itself says, it presently discovered that "the officers of the Union are in the pay of the Mergenthaler Company, and are used by it to force its machine into printing shops." This is the turning point. It was from that moment that the "Sun" cow changed into a bull. Now, what does this mean?

The Pure and Simple Union is but corn between the upper and nether millstone of capitalist concerns. When these are not at war, the Union is tolerated and submitted to. But just as soon as war breaks out between the two, then the corn of pure and simpledom begins to be ground. According to the "Sun's" own statements, it appears that it cared not how the Union "outraged" it; but the moment it found out, as it claims, that the fight was between it and another capitalist concern, from that moment the "outrages" of the Union became "intolerable;" in other words, the "Sun" is fighting the Mergenthaler Company over the back of the Union,—Labor in this, as in all other instances, pays the piper.

That Labor can never be really victorious in a fight where it is only used as a cat's-paw is self-evident. Pure and simpledom cannot rise above the cat's-paw role. Wipe it out, and place Labor in that dignified attitude where, if there is to be any cat's-paw, not the working class but the capitalist shall fill the pretty rôle.

The S. T. & L. U. to the front, though it crush the bones of every Labor Fakir in the land!

Did anybody say that the Alliance did not exist?

Did anybody say it was dead?

Just wait and see.

Perhaps even before these lines shall have appeared in public print THAT will be known, which will be made fully public in our next issue.

In the meantime ponder over these words:

"The trolleymen's strike, a flat failure under pure and simple labor leadership, did not, as the capitalists expected, discourage the men. The Alliance organization among them stands erect, and has fired a shot that will be heard across the country."

* * *

AS WE GO TO PRESS the papers are announcing that the Rapid Transit Company has been summoned by the District Attorney to answer the charge of Comrade Joseph B. Cooper, a member of the Wendell Phillips Association of Railroad Men (Local Alliance 254 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), for criminal violation of the ten-hour law.

Completer details will ge given next week. The S. T. & L. A. is very much of a live thing.

POLITICAL and ECONoMIC.

About a year ago, the Milford, Conn., "Citizen" was taken in hand and a few lessons were administered to its editor in the elemental principles of logical thinking, the history of the land and economics. Just as he was giving signs of improving, he either left or was removed. His successor now starts just where the other had started: in complete ignorance. Here is, for instance, a sample. Commenting on the new proposed "labor" party in this city, this gentleman says:

Every time there are labor troubles, some one proposes forming a new political party, and the recent disturbances at Cleveland have started certain agitators in New York City on this line, but it will amount to nothing. Labor can get even with both of the parties through the ballot box, and it is right there where the reform should begin. Labor can always command what it wants, if it will not be blinded by party prejudice, but vote for men and not parties.

A dish of Milford oysters, crushed in the shell, don't present a more mixed up and undigestible appearance.

In the first place, it is not the "disturbances in Cleveland" that threw off the far-off suggestion of a "labor" party in New York. New York needs no such distant suggestions. It had "disturbances" of its own. The "labor" party here in process of dying abornin' was "suggested" by "fakir troubles." It is the existence of the Socialist Labor Party here that, in the last analysis, blew into the nostrils of the projected "labor" party the flickering breath of life the thing has. The new "labor" party is nothing but a Tammany-controlled labor fakirs' humbug—with its Dick Croker heeler, the Cigarmakers' labor fakir, Sam Prince, at its "head" as President; and its Sheehan heeler, the Coopers' labor fakir, Cooney, at its tail end as Sergeant-at-Arms—with, of course, some dupes are also to be found. It is meant by its wire-pullers simply as a feint against the S. L. P. If the Milford "Citizen" would post itself better on the affairs of New York City it would be able to write with greater precision.

In the second place, the Milford "Citizen" perpetrates almost an Irish bull when it suggests that Labor give up the idea of having its own party and "get even" with the old parties. Who are the delegates, say, of Milford to the nominating conventions of the old parties in Connecticut? Invariably men of means who can pay their own way and have no jobs to lose by going off. By such elements it is that the nominations are made by the old parties; these elements, whatever the men may be whom they nominate, place under their nominees a politico-economic platform for them to stand on; and that platform, whether it is timbered together by a Repdemopublic convention or by a Demopublicratic convention, is a CAPITALIST platform. That is to say, it is a platform that spells LOWER WAGES, LONGER HOURS, OUT-OF-WORK AND THE RIFLE DIET,—and that assuredly is no platform that an intelligent, i. e., class-conscious, workingman could, would or should support.

Now, then, what difference is there between not voting at all, or having the Hobson's choice between a Repdemopublic or a Demopublicratic ticket? How can Labor get "even" with these two tweedledums and tweedledees unless it sets up its own party, and then "get even" with both by smashing 'm both at the ballot box?

The Milford "Citizen" should study the election returns of its own State. It will there find that Labor HAS got its own party in this country: the Socialist Labor Party; that it has made up its mind to "get even" with both the parties of the Milford "Citizen"; and that it is not a sporadic outburst of incidental "labor troubles," but the legitimate child of that perpetual social trouble—CAPITALISM.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" either itself has the proverbial memory of chickens, or imagines the memory of its readers is no better. It is publishing long articles sur-capped with poetry to the effect that the tremendous crop of Kansas will settle the "calamity howlers."

How long is it ago when Nebraska groaned under the weight of its magnificent crops, and, thus groaning, it burnt its crop for fuel, by the flare of whose light the "calamity howler" began to read and take the first steps towards emancipating himself from the thrall of capitalist false teachings.

Big crops do not of themselves portend big comforts for the small farmer. For such crops to portend comforts to him they must come accompanied with vast failures of the crops elsewheres. Only then can our small farmer have a chance of coming out ahead, because only then can his crops fetch long figures; if, however, the blessing falls on others elsewheres as well as on himself, then he remains in poverty, nay, his seeming affluence will mock him, as happened in Nebraska.

It is a feature of the capitalist system that one man's fortune can be the result only of another man's misfortune; and, as humanity is one, contrary to the practice of Churchianity, humanity is kept by capitalism nailed on the cross of pain.

The New York "Christian Work" publishes the Open Letter addressed through these columns early this year by Jonathan C. Pierce, of Pleasantville, N. Y., to his fellow Prohibitionists under the caption "What Next." In that letter the stand is taken that Prohibitionism and the political party that it gave rise to are inefficient, and that only in the Socialist programme there is salvation. Commenting on that excellent letter, the "Christian Work" has, however, only these very guarded words to say:

An open letter to Prohibitionists will be found in another part of this issue. We think this epistle will interest many of our readers. The writer has been a third party Prohibitionist, working faithfully and conscientiously along that line for the success of the temperance cause. His conclusions will not be accepted by all, and perhaps not by many who are connected with the third party Prohibitionists, but they seem to us well worth heeding, and the general problem before us is one of the most grave and important that has yet confronted our republic. Its solution may not be found in the immediate future, but the struggle for existence is becoming more and more menacing to our social order, and it is evident that something radically different from the present must be done along these lines. "What Next?" therefore becomes a very important problem, and upon its correct and harmonious solution our social well-being as a community largely depends. The inevitable conflict between capital and labor is growing more and more fierce, and it is here to stay until it is solved in the right way.

When, by the sound of the sighs produced by the intense suffering the masses are undergoing, due to this capitalist system of production; when, by the light of the teachings of science that proves beyond cavil both the way out and the urgency of stepping out, lest a social catastrophe occurs;—when under all these conditions, one reads on soft, glazed paper and in choice type the above non-committal expression about the "right solution," and the calm, easy-going, unconcerned relegating of the solution beyond the "immediate future," the mind naturally wanders off to the magnificent fable of Lafontaine about certain mice-monks, snugly burrowed in their cheese monastery, addressing some pilgrim mice-monks on the outside and telling them that somewhere else, further on, beyond the immediate present, they will find rest and comfort and a little cheese to keep body and soul together.

Oh, these Christian capitalists, or capitalist Christians, the coldness of their philosophy vies with the icebergs.

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" furnishes lately an interesting exhibition of one of the most characteristic traits of "pure and simple" training. Already within the last twelve months, the "Citizen" was seen thrown clean off its center at Kansas City by the bluff of Fakir Tobin that the "workingmen of Marlboro had won a political victory." Now it is being stuffed like the goose that it is. Among the noodles it has thus been stuffed with, and seems to be proud of, is that the "powerful United Hebrew Trades" of New York has pulled out of the Alliance.

As Voltaire said of old, of the Holy Roman Empire that it was neither "Holy" nor "Roman," so may now be said of the "Powerful United Hebrew Trades withdrawing from the Alliance," that it is neither "powerful" nor a "withdrawer."

Watchers of the movement, who have sense enough not to disdain the events in labor organizations, will be interested to know that the "United Hebrew Trades" had only a very short period of powerfulness. It reached that point and passed it before 1893. The shysters and the fakirs who settled down upon it like a swarm of locusts, crippled it in short order. From that time on the "United Hebrew Trades" was only a reminiscence. In 1893, with the downfall of Powderly and the up-swinging of D. A. 49 in this city a large number of Hebrew Trades were either reorganized or were gathered into D. A. 49 from the wreck of the former United Hebrew Trades, and D. A. 49 had the largest assemblage of Hebrew Trades ever gathered under one head. When, subsequently, D. A. 49 launched forth the S. T. & L. A., it joined hands with the Central Labor Federation and the United Hebrew Trades, which had a sort of joint organization.

To that new body, thenceforth called the S. T. & L. A., D. A. 49 contributed the largest contingent, both in numbers and in effective powers. Both the C. L. F. and the U. H. T. were shells; their separate existence had no raison d'être; D. A. 49 sought to consolidate the three into one central body in this city; but its efforts went to pieces against the corrupt purposes of the rulers of the C. L. F. and the sentimentalism of the U. H. T. Matters went on in this way until the Buffalo Convention, which enabled the S. T. & L. A. to smash the C. L. F. corruptionists and gather into its fold the best elements of that body. During that period every effort was made by the Alliance to accomplish the long desired unification of all these three bodies. The unification with the only unions worth saving out of the C. L. F. was accomplished, but a similar unification with the U. H. T. could not yet be reached. Just as soon, however, as that body, under the leadership of corruptionists, recognized the Kangaroos, the opportunity, long looked for, came. The charter of the U. H. T. was forthwith recalled, the organizations affiliated with it and worth having, joined D. A. 49, and the U. H. T. now is as dead a thing as last year's nest after the following winter's snows,—and that is all there is of the "withdrawal from the Alliance" of the "powerful United Hebrew Trades."

It is not given to the "Citizen" to ever make a single statement of any importance without revealing the utter irresponsibility that presides over its councils.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the thread seemed to slip out of my head again, and now I find myself all out at sea once more.

UNCLE SAM—What happened to you yesterday?

B. J.—I heard a Socialist deliver an address.

U. S.—And that did it?

B. J.—Yes, I had come to believe that this capitalist system was a curse.

U. S.—So it is.

B. J.—And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out.

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—But that Socialist speaker yesterday——

U. S.—Did he propose to keep up this capitalist system?

B. J.—No; that's just the rub. He wanted to wipe it out, notwithstanding that from his talk it appeared that he thought capitalism had done and was doing a great work.

U. S.—So it has, and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience)—And you would wipe out a thing that's doing good?

U. S.—Keep your hair on, Fatty. Do you know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily)—What does it mean?

U. S.—Capitalism is a social system under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth—

B. J.—That's a curse of a system; wipe it out, I say.

U. S.—Keep cool. Under Capitalism the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who has not got such a good one to compete with him; he can produce so much more cheaply; consequently, the machine that yesterday could knock out a weaker machine is itself knocked out to-day by a stronger one—

B. J.—Exactly Such a system should be done away with!

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The more perfect machine or Capital keeps knocking out the less perfect one, and pauperizing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that. Away with the curse!

U. S.—Just keep cool, and let us go step by step. If the man with some machinery of production can't stand up against the man with better machinery, what chance has the man who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.—Why, none whatever. That's why I say this Capitalist system is an unmitigated curse that we can't wipe out any too soon.

U. S.—The men without any capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves in wage-slavery; that is to say, for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine, they will allow the capitalist to keep as much of their product as the capitalist needs to live in luxurious idleness, while they themselves are forced to drudge in poverty.

B. J.—Yes, yes, I know all that!

U. S.—And the more perfect the machinery of production becomes, it follows that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertiless, the proletariat, the working class—

B. J. (impatiently)—Yes!

U. S.—And the more workingmen there are, the lower will be their wages; the less powerful they will be to resist capitalist domination; the more miserable will they be—

B. J.—Now what is the use of this long rigmarole? I know all that.

U. S.—Capitalism, consequently, increases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet increases human misery.

B. J. (losing all patience)—Will you kindly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I'm well aware of all that, and that's why I'm puzzled to hear you deny that capitalism is an unmitigated curse.

U. S.—I am just going to take up THAT. None of the several social systems that preceded capitalism did what capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its inevitable result, slavery, were made bearable because these were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, MAKES POVERTY, AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT, SLAVERY, UNBEARABLE, because it aggravates them. Do you now see the merit of capitalism?

B. J. (with a far off look)—Well, hem, I cant' say I do, quite.

U. S.—Human nature is inclined to put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the human race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put up with it rather than make the effort to free themselves. But capitalism does not allow the people to accommodate themselves to their hard lot, it wakes them up with a kick by some further concentration or improvement of the machinery of production that makes their lot harder, their existence more precarious.

B. J.—That's true, by Jericho!

U. S.—No sooner have these begun to re-accommodate themselves to their worse conditions and to lull themselves in the hope that "something will turn up" in their behalf, when a fresh kick, given by some further concentration and improvement of capital, reawakens them and tumbles them into the class of the wage-earners.

B. J.—I agree; that's so.

U. S.—Then, as to the wage-earners themselves, they try with might and main to keep up the system that holds them in slavery by setting up all sorts of barriers against capitalist encroachments. Imagining that they can protect themselves against Capitalism, they lie down confident. But up comes Mr. Capital, and, with a mighty kick, breaks down their confidence—

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—Presently their confidence returns in their worse condition, but up again turns Mr. Capital, and by some further improvement in his machinery of production gives them another kick by throwing more people into the labor market, more of these into the army of the unemployed, and thereby all into deeper misery. This process is kept up by the law that underlies capitalism. As fast as slaves begin to accustom and accommodate themselves to their deeper slavery, they get a rude kick that re-awakens them, and that by driving them down to deeper and deeper depths of slavery and misery, brings home to them the necessity of freedom from capitalist tyranny. Thus it is that, were it not for capitalism, slavery would be eternal. But capitalism prevents mankind from falling into a stupor of slavery. By kicking it down further and further, it forces mankind to the point where it MUST choose between FREEDOM or DEATH. Capitalism will not tolerate slavery. If man won't be FREE, and take possession of the freedom-imparting machine of production, capitalism compels him to DIE. Therein lies its merit. Hence Socialists bow before it with reverence.

B. J.—Well, well, I never would have thought it. It is just so!

U. S.—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Benigner social systems would, if perpetuated, have left slavery a permanent social condition. On the other hand, capitalism, this hyena from hell, redolent with the stench of corruption, smeared from head to foot with crime, shocking in its vulgarity, crass in its every breath—this monster is thus the HANDMAID OF FREEDOM.

Daily People Conference.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Regular meeting held, with Comrades Gilhaus and D. Klein as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Executive Board reported that dues-stamps, to be used also for crediting donations, were ready. Delegates may have same now; first quota on credit, later to be purchased for cash only. Recommended that the Fair, to be conducted by New York and adjoining states, as proposed by the Connecticut State Convention, be held in Grand Central Palace, for two consecutive days, Saturday and Sunday. Reported also that the only date that the Grand Central Palace is open for arrangements is a week before Christmas. The whole matter was referred back to the Executive Board, with instructions to confer with the National Executive Committee. Recommended that Daily People Clubs pay dues. Concurred in and the D. P. clubs are requested to comply; membership cards and due-stamps to be obtained from the Financial Secretary. Districts are requested to place "Daily People Conference" on their regular order of business, when work for same shall be reported.

The following organizations were represented and reported work for THE PEOPLE:

4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th, 14th, $1.00 toward expense; 16th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 50 cents toward expense; 30th, 50 cents toward expense; 32nd and 33rd, 34th and 35th, $1.00 toward expense; Assembly Districts, Daily People Club No. 4 (9th Cong. Dist.), New York; 17th, $1.00 toward expense; 4th, 21st, $5.00 for the Daily People Fund; Assembly Districts, American Br., Brooklyn; L. A. 252 S. T. & L. A.; Sect. Essex County.

Organizations that have not as yet elected delegates to the Daily People Conference are requested to do so, each being entitled to three. They should also watch these reports, and see whether their delegates attend. Next meeting will take place on Monday, September 11th, at 8 p. m., at 98 Ave. C., New York.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

THE KARL MARX CLASS held its first open air meeting on Boston Common Sunday, August 27, 4 p. m.

Comrades Avery and Goldstein spoke on "Labor power and how its value is determined." Twenty-eight subscriptions were taken for THE PEOPLE, and two applications for membership.

Subject next Sunday: "Exchange and use Value."

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS have just been started by Section Hudson County, N. J., and are located at 548-550 Newark avenue. Will be ready for occupation on or about the 15th day of September.

The Section will also hold a general meeting on Sunday, September 10th, at Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue (Jersey City Heights), to perfect the organization for the conduct of the new club rooms. All members of Section Hudson County willing to lend a hand are invited to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

BY-LAWS.—Sections having by-laws are requested to send a copy to Section Phoenix, Arizona. Address J. A. Lee, Phoenix, Ariz.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

When Breakers Crash.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by C. J. Bridgeport, Conn., August, 1899.]

When breakers crash across her deck
And the stout timbers creak and groan,
When traitors leave her for a wreck,
'Tis then the faithful stand alone—
To guide the Ship.

And whether she carries them safely home
Or buries them deep in the Ocean's foam,
They are the men whom we love to own
As types of the noblest and the best—
To guide the Ship.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PARTY PRESS.

With a Word on the Recent House Cleaning.

Sir Oliver Bunberry very aptly remarks, "We aint goin' t'ave no more o' this demnable wulgarity, blawst me," and Mr. Fred Long, it seems, takes sides with him. It would be much easier for us to make Socialism a purely literary movement such as they have in England, and it might be more decorous for the working class to know its place and turn its press over to those who could make a paper "mechanically perfect" than it is for the working class to hew its literature out of its class knowledge and make that literature at all times militarian from a class point of view. The sentence structure of Landor, the stupidity and clarity of Newman, the development and elaboration of Arnold might all be advantageous, but they do not weigh as a hair to the mountain compared with correct economics and progressive tactics. The Socialist cannot resort to journalistic trickery. The papers have not at command a paid staff that can be called upon at all times. They have not a long train of high-priced contributors who can spend months upon one article. We have, nevertheless, something better. We have men animated by the spirit of revolution; men, who, after toiling all day, can sit and transcribe a part of the life lived by the working class. They can picture the conditions under which they gain their bread, and they can give the causes which make those conditions exist. The writings of our men, it is true, do not smell of the lamp, but they are thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of the times. No reasonable man can expect the rough and ready work which must appear from week to week to have the polish and artistic finish of magazine articles, nor can he demand that each writer specialize, and by long and laborious work build up a series of books on the subject in hand. Much reading is good, but I venture to believe that right understanding of even a little is better.

A parrot knowledge of economics is worthless. What we must have is a sound knowledge, and the ability to apply it to everyday events. An understanding of the reasons for the lamentable condition into which pure and simple trades unions have plunged the workers is more useful than the ability to write a folio on the history of trades unions. "Principles" over which there has been so much addle-pated twaddle, mean nothing unless we apply them to the world in which we live. The fakir, the reactionist, the exploitation of labor, the labor market with its horrible scramble for a chance to slave, the mental and physical degradation are realities. Why should we not meet them with a socialism that is real? That flabby and monstrous piece of criminal malpractice exemplified by the "Volkszeitung" most assuredly is not Socialism, because it is a throw-back to a lower and weaker condition, and has within it the seeds of disruption.

The number of professional literateurs in the English movement is easily explained. The crowding of the professions, the hurdle-race that must be run for preferment in the church, render it obligatory for the University men to look sharply for an opening. Socialism offers this to some, and when men look upon it as a mere profession, the marketable value of their work is apt to take precedent to the useful qualities. Thus the Webbs, Baxes, Hyndmans, Blatchfords, and the troup of scientific writers who throw off a book or an article for the reviews now and then, have given us many good volumes. Despite the millions sold, despite the circulation of the party press, the English movement is a drift that may land it on the rocks at any moment. The difficulties cannot all be explained by the crass stupidity of the petrified middle class, or by the ignorant coarseness of the non-confirmist conscience. English Socialism has not yet come down to the people, has not adapted itself to the conditions which exist.

THE PEOPLE has been charged in the most vilely abusive language of being abusive. The Kangaroo was begot for the purpose of putting an end to this, and of necessity being an object lesson in "cleanness." I have read that paper with a great deal of attention, and in four issues I counted 360 scurrilous epithets applied to nine men: six members of the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary, and two editors. As an object lesson, the Kangaroo is a failure. Morgan told us in Boston that it had an Editor. Were that Editor the mummey of Rameses II., he could not be farther from the field of real conflict. The whole paper reeks with self-seeking and tries to hide it under bitter personal attacks—the very way to bring readers to an understanding of the real issue.

The clever boy, who will always remain a clever boy, shines in every column. See the childish subterfuge resorted to in order to introduce Hertzler's figurse. "A prominent official out West"—like a child's "Once upon a time a man 'way 'way off gave me"—or like Sara Gamp's Mrs. 'Arris. Take again the editorials, each one almost as juicy as a dessicated pine cone, no vitality, no fitness, no understanding, yet they typify their supporters. From top to bottom the Kangaroo is worthy of the opposition ista. There they are like a line of slewives hung by the tails adrying in the sun. I, for one, when I look at them, cannot suppress a "gloating sense of glee."

Working men, even those who now demand and elegant diction to characterize an inelegant thing, emasculated words to picture a virile thing, words of praise and toleration to fight a treacherous and intolerable thing, are accustomed to go into the factories and the mines and endure the insults and the ribaldry of the bosses and yet not murmur. How does it happen then that men thus endured find words of truth against their class enemies abusive? Is it because of a superhuman delicacy? Rather not. It is because they have a deep founded sympathy with the thing attacked. They recognize in Debs, the framer of tearful obituaries, and the swayer of human emotions along the wrong path; in Herron, the writer of certificates of good character for Christ; in Hearst, the starver of the newsboys, and in the "Volkszeitung" macaroni Socialists, men with whom their own limited intelligence and crooked desires have most in common. As for the so-called fear-ful Socialist—well, it may be put down as axiomatic that a coward's aspirations do not rise much above his own miserable hide.

In Boston Morgan overreached himself, and the structure which he builded so carefully almost buried him. Only two persons entered into the question: De Leon and Morgan. Robert Burton, standing on the bridge, bandying billingsgate with a Thames waterman, was a soft spoken pulpiteer compared with Morgan when his "enemy" was mentioned. When he talked of himself his vocabulary broke down under the drain of words of praise and glorification.

There is in the Party, and circling around the Party, a flock of shysters and disappointed writers, men who had not the force, or perhaps the opportunity, to write their autographs very large on the book of fame. As they must write it some way in order to live, they hesitate at nothing which will give them a chance. Bless the dear hearts of those who demand a more dainty and refined manner, though we had but 82,000 votes last election, we could in ten days build up an organization of 82,000 defunct journalists, poetasters, penniless dilettanti, and men who have published at least three 12mos. They might not vote, in fact they probably would not, they might not know what Socialism was, but they could work up their matter and give us very readable rehashes. They would hurrah for the Party, weep in the most approved style for the workers, curse capitalism—and let us support them. We can take two good instances of men with an itch for publication: Vail and Ely. They are both as fair-minded as is possible in their position. Both are educated and have much time for their work, yet their finished product has less influence for good than this same rough-and-tumble work to which objections have been raised. The mechanical part of the press will be improved when the Party is in a financial state to do it.

The present difficulty has lifted the veil from certain elements in the Party, and we can study them now in all their nakedness. We find with the opposition all the anarchists, corner grocers, fakirs-real and potential-house holders ridden by the beast of property, confusionists, weaklings, and the dupes of the foregoing. The opposition in Boston is composed of the remains of a disloyal section. Since they have been in the Party the only work they would do was work which would have to be undone. They were impotent as they did not possess one man with intellect much higher than a hard-boiled tomato. Then a young man was sent from a small group of Anarchists who at present train with the S. D. P. His efforts also proved futile, and to-day, much to their chagrin, they find themselves outside the Party for good and all.

There is no doubt that the S. C. P. A. struck before the conspiracy of which it was the center was ripe. There was a noticeable unrest on the part of many men for some time. The secretary was to be thrown out, and we were to have new organizers and editors. The men for these positions had already been selected. In other words, there was on the part of some, a miserable little cellar conspiracy to give a few nincompoops a job, and foist them on the Party in place of men against whom there had been no legitimate word of complaint. Last January boasts were common that we would see new officers before six months. The election in New York failed to bring this about, so the underhand work was carried further, and the poor dumb beast, the S. C. P. A., was used as a club to brain the S. L. P. When this failed the cry is raised that, because it failed, because the men whom we placed on the National Executive Committee in New York to look after the Party's interests, did so, because they fought with might and main the disrupters, some timid souls wish them discredited before the whole country. To be sure the affair came unexpectedly, but there were enough symptoms of disease. Last year Henry Stahl was guilty of an act for which he should have been drummed out of the ranks. He may be "honest," but we have left behind the condition in which honest idiocy can be endured. When he sent out that leaflet on the Seidenberg affair, he did it at a crucial time. The fakirs used it for all it was worth during the campaign. When our battle was over and it was in order for Stahl to come forward with some explanation, he is not in evidence. All of which proves that he was actuated by one idea, that of knifing the Party—or of earning his money—or both.

The main argument that has been used is the stale, lying one of, "We are driving good men out by our tactics. I believe in the principles, but not the tactics, of the Party. There is Jonas; see the way he is treated. He sacrificed his whole life to the Party." They also say that Jonas financed the S. L. P., the fortune he spent varying from $10,000 to $300,000. The latter figure is fixed since Jonas went into open hostility to Socialism. Now some Socialists hold a little theory to the effect that a man receives more from the Party than he can possibly bring into it. Sacrifices! What sacrifice is it to contact the greatest force in the world to-day? It has given a voice to the working class, and it has made thinkers and philosophers of men who had no assistance from colleges. What sacrifice is there in living our life, more intellectual as it is than that of any savants and nosers among dusty books, because it is the vivifying essence of our time and generation? Socialists do not bother about such questions as "Is life worth living?" They know it is when you are enlisted in a cause on whose success the future of humanity depends. Here with the organized forces of progress the moral life is higher than it can possibly be in the church, in the schools, or in the capitalist press. On the one side we have men animated by the highest hopes and guided by the strictest knowledge. On the other we have a train of literary ghouls, mangling books that were better buried. What sacrifice is there in sharing the knowledge of the Party, knowledge which could never be acquired apart from it? When men talk about their sacrifices and the advantage accruing to the Party through their membership, they credit themselves with doing just what the Party has done for them.

"I was a Socialist," says Morgan, "when it MEANT SOMETHING TO BE A SOCIALIST." Look at that last phrase; study it; it accounts for the attitude of many now in opposition, Lee, of Minneapolis, for example. He started "The Toosin" and commenced a series of articles on economics. He had neither the necessary knowledge nor the mental grasp necessary to apply his economics to existing conditions—he did not believe in "the tactics" of the Party—so he dropped economics and started to write some wholly worthless stuff, under the heading "History For Workingmen." Any ordinary compendium would give the matter in a much better form, yet his opinion of the wants of the working class was so low that he was willing to waste the limited space of the press to show his want of understanding. From that moment it was evident that Lee had written himself out, and that we might expect to hear him say a few years hence, "Yes, I was a Socialist when it meant something to be a Socialist. I sacrificed myself to work for the Party, but it did not appreciate me. It is quite evident that the working class can never achieve its freedom alone."

There are many who came in, drawn by the magnetism of this or that person. Hero worship is repugnant to the Socialist mind, and some of those who thought to advance by prostrating themselves before what they supposed the Party divinities, were rather roughly kicked into the attitude of men—though they were none.

All these, smarting from imaginary wrongs, lack of appreciation, lack of success in attempting to exploit the Party, thought they saw their opening and picked up their stones. Every cur that had a yelp to yelp; every sponge that found itself running dry; every traitor left as yet within the ranks; every agent of reaction; every hater of right; every mental perversion; every trifler; such spoiled, pettish children as Lee, Hayes, Spellman, etc., jumped at the conclusion that the time had arrived for their greatest act. So it had. Let Morgan tell the result: "Here you 'ave me prodin' me as if I was a wild animal." These words came from him with a cry like a beast at bay. Yes, we have those men like rats in a cage, and shriek and squirm, squeel, bite, tear, run and scratch as they may, their fate must be the fate of all trapped rodents.

Let us look at the men who furnished the reaction with applause, and complimented it too soon with its victory. O, had they but wist! Eaton congratulating them! Was that a deliberate insult to the class-conscious shoe workers of the United States? Did the Kangaroo set out with the deliberate intention of slapping every Socialist shoemaker in the face? Eaton and Tobin, with their last act of fakiry at Rochester; Eaton and Tobin, with the long list of trades union corpses behind them, to congratulate the Party!

The results which will follow the attempt to wreck the S. L. P. are quite evident. We shall lose a few men whom we carried with much pain, but we shall find our striking arm free. The resting place of the opposition is not far to seek. With it are most of the men who wandered around babbling idly of "one united Socialist Party." Behold it. At its head Wayland, whom Pierce nailed up like a bat on a barn door; then Carey, Jonas, The S. D. Herald with its free silver inclination; Lee, Barnes, maligner of the "Tageblatt;" Morgan, Tobin, Harry Lloyd, Gordon, scab-help furnisher; all the long-winded "Whereassers," "The Volkszeitung," all happy and contented until distribution day comes around. Then another act in the drama of reactionary politics will be played.

We have endured their membership for many years, and we can now endure their losses with great benefit to ourselves. As far as their future is concerned—the remark of that most delightful writer "Q" covers that. "Youm in, my dear," as Mrs. Trotter said to hern spouse ven he got cotched in de threshing machine, "and youm might as vell go droo."

Boston, Mass. S. S.

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[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

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A Would-be-Boss at his Gentlemanly Work, and the Thrashing he Gets from the Sturdy Rank and File.

I.

The Workers' Call,
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1899.

To Mr. Tuttle, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Comrade.—Yours of 9th inst. at hand and contents noted. I see that you have fallen into the error of a great number of comrades that we are in some way in sympathy with reactionism and not clearly revolutionary. On the contrary, we believe in the clearest, most revolutionary form of Socialism.

But I simply want to tell you that we KNOW that the GANG at 61 Beekman street are fakirs and have been using their powers in a manner that will mean the disruption of the party if not checked. We know that they suppress the actions of Sections, lie about their doings and have smashed the constitution over and over again. All this we could pardon so long as they led the fight for straight class-conscious Socialism. But when they have ruined our national organ with personal abuse and tried to do away with every paper that did not cater to their ideas then we say it is time to stop. All these things we will prove within a few weeks and we ask you to just hold on a short time before you jump on us until you know what you are doing. Do not let your mind be made up for you by the Beekman street People within the party anymore than you would allow the capitalist class to make it up for you outside the party.

Yours fraternally,
A. M. SIMONS.

II.

Los Angels, Cal., Aug. 20, 1899.

A. M. Simons.

Sir:—Your letter dated August 13 received. You make serious charges against our comrades in New York. You do not present ONE ATOM OF EVIDENCE in support of same. I shall present a resolution in Section Los Angeles that the bundle of "Workers' Calls" that we have subscribed for shall be stopped until such time as you present your proofs of the assertions you have made.

I must say in conclusion that you grossly insult me when you say: "Do not let your mind be made up for you by the Beekman street People within the party anymore than you would allow the capitalist class to make it up for you outside the party." I will state that I have sufficient knowledge of party affairs upon which to "form an opinion" and to take a decided stand, and I will say that I agree with the editor of THE PEOPLE that "the man who don't stand straight stands "crooked." The time is past when conspirators in the S. L. P. will be tolerated. As to the charges you make against the N. E. C., I demand that you bring forth the proof. I can do my own thinking, for I AM ONE OF THE EIGHTY THOUSAND "BOSSES" IN THE S. L. P.

Respectfully,
F. N. TUTTLE,
Secretary Section Los Angeles.

From Pasco, Wash.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As we have got a Section of S. L. P. here in Pasco it is only fair that we give some evidence of our existence in THE PEOPLE. As late as a year ago there could not be found in this place either papers or books of the Party. I dare say that I was the only class-conscious man hereabout, but now all this has been changed. The outlook is brighter, and Socialist papers and books are read. It is, though, hard to reach the common laborer. The ones that are living here are almost all working for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and most of them are used to "run with the glue-stick" (i e., they are not to be trusted by their fellow workers); some are scabs from 1894, and then it will be understood what it means to try to wake them up to Socialism.

I have tried almost everyone of them, believing in the feasibility of persuading them to buy and read some little book, and therefore I have had a chance to know what they are worth, and many a time I have parted with certain persons with feelings that I can't describe. Some tell me to go to hell; some laugh at me, and some look as though they had been getting a bucket of cold water in their faces. When I could get some to touch a book it seemed as if they had got hold of a hot iron.

But if some of these of my fellow workers and friends of Pasco think that they can make me give up my work among them by such treatment they are highly mistaken. It is very cheering that a few have begun to find out that there is something the matter with the old rotten political parties, and I hope that these persons will do what they can and give their fellow workers a push as often as they have a chance to.

There is also a paper published out here in Pasco. As it seems, it is trying to kill us and our Section by silence. It will not succeed. If there comes an old farm woman to the editor's office with a bunch of radishes or something like that, then you may rest assured that there will coms whole columns with praise as long as the good things last.

Before I finish I want to say some words to my comrades in the Section of Pasco. Always attend our meetings regularly, and carry the campaign buttons visible on your vests. You must throw aside superstition and bashfulness, for when I handed them out to you you all promised that you would carry them; I did not believe that you would become cowards and carry them in your pockets, as some of you are doing.

We must all do all we can to save money and get a Socialist agitator to Pasco, who is able to vocally tell us what Socialism means.

E. NORLING.

Pasco, Wash., Aug. 25.

As to These "Deplorable Conditions."

TO THE PEOPLE.—In my financial report, as Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Committee, S. L. P., to the National Executive Committee, I report receipts for the month of August, up to the 24th, to the amount of $156.06, and all this in spite of "the deplorable condition of things in the Party"—as we are told. This is the largest amount yet received within so short a space. I am beginning to think the Party is the better for these "deplorable conditions." I wish that De Leon (as he gets the blame, anyway) would raise another row in New York. It has been the best thing for Pennsylvania yet. When the "Globe" depose the State Committee of Pennsylvania I expect we shall be expected to turn over the campaign funds that we have raised to keep an organizer in the State, and our organizer will have to be called back. We are patiently waiting for orders from the Kangaroos. They have not sent us notice of any kind yet. We have never received any official notice that they had deposed the old N. E. C. and replaced it by a new committee. We received word of no kind from Mr. Slob. Comrade Root is still waiting for the notice to send them an account of the Cincinnati matter. If you remember, the Slob Committee had instructed the "National Secretary," Mr. S., to inform Root to give an account of himself as to the Cincinnati matter—according to the Bogus People. But I suppose they think Philadelphia is Pennsylvania, and keep no account of us, and send orders to Philadelphia.

V. REMMEL.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 27.

Ohio Tid-Bits, Nice and Juicy.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Yesterday, Aug. 29, we had a meeting of our Section, with Comrade Kainard with us, and we voted on State and N. E. C. propositions. The majority of the members of the Section present at the meeting voted in favor of the old, or rather THE N. E. C., as we do not recognize in the Kangaroo Committee, which is nothing but a premeditated plan of the fakirs and capitalist hirelings. All evidence points that way. The Organizer was instructed to inform the N. E. C. of the proceedings of the meeting of yesterday, and also the vote on the N. E. C. proposition.

The reason why Section Canton acted so slow and so confusing was because a Comrade Lavin in this Section stood with the Kangaroos, and stands so to-day yet. He, while yelling "De Leonism," stands "Feigenbaumism," etc. Well, we won.

The reason why we did was that several of us, Organizer Juergens among them, were at the Cleveland meeting on that memorable day when Section Cleveland endorsed the Kangaroo Committee at the bidding and scheming of Bandlow, Hayes, Ibsen and Co. I will try and give a description of that meeting, as near as I possibly can: The meeting was called to order by the Organizer, and he announced for what purpose the special meeting was called, which was the Ibsen case, to hear the report of the investigating committee and to act upon such report as Section Cleveland saw fit. R. Bandlow started the ball rolling by asking Organizer Erben if he had not received a communication from Slobodin, stating that the "acting" (Kangaroo) N. E. C. recognized Erben as Organizer of Section Cleveland. Comrade Erben objected that it was out of order altogether. R. Bandlow then charged Comrade Erben with "withholding party communications (!!) from the Section," and he stated that true, loyal members to the N. E. C. wanted Erben to read the communication. Erben refused point blank to do so. Then the fun commenced, and in the turmoil so many things were said and done that I can give only a few of the most important to us.

A certain man who had got into the hall with a red card was one Seubert, from New York City, a member of the Volkszeitung Association, who, after a hard struggle, was given the floor for ten minutes to explain why he was there and to state what he knew of the New York trouble, and they foisted him upon us as a member of the Kangaroo Committee, which he denied himself. He spoke in German, as he could not, he said, speak in English, and in those ten minutes he went for the S. T. & L. A., and upheld pure and simple-dom. When his time was up he asked for ten minutes more, but was knocked out by his own side, who voted him to sit down because he was giving the whole thing dead away. Recording Secretary Mathews asked him who paid his way to Cleveland, and other questions, which were ruled out.

The next of importance to us was J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, who only got the floor by long wrangling, and after he had it he read his explanation of why he was there and for what purpose off a slip of paper. It was the same story he had in the Bogus People. Just think of it, after being to New York to "investigate" the matter, and after having spoken at Cooper Union for the Kangaroos, he stated that up to the time of the trouble he had been true to the N. E. C. (but why this sudden change?). He was silent on that. Comrade Kircher, who had in the past been also opposed to De Leon, especially jammed the lie down Barnes' throat by stating that K. Ibsen told him that he had received a letter from Barnes stating that the N. E. C. and the editor of THE PEOPLE were corrupt, etc. Ibsen jumped up and said it was a lie, but Kircher clinched it by stating that Max Hayes was there when he told him of it; and Hayes, who was present at the meeting, never denied it. So much for Barnes.

The hall was packed with members that had not paid their dues for six or seven months. I was told who they were, as I noticed a good many paying dues anyway, which verifies the charge of a "packed," because active class-conscience men never allow their dues to fall back and never pay at a special meeting called for a special purpose.

Max Hayes jumped to the floor when Kircher resigned from the State Committee, and Hayes proceeded to place his own foot in his own mouth when he stated that John Kircher was honest and truthful, etc., and wanted him to stay on the State Committee. But Kircher would have no taffy, and his resignation was accepted. Comrade Braun, of the then National Board of Appeals, also resigned from that body, and BANDLOW again made the nomination, and his man was elected. Talk about bossism, boss rule, etc.! Well, they take the cake!

I had to fight Bandlow, Hayes, etc., every time they came to Canton. I have more respect for Hayes, in some respects, because he gives himself away more easily; he is not as much of a sneak as Bandlow and Ibsen, who write private letters attacking the Party tactics. Bandlow came to Canton, and attacked the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. in conversation with myself in the lobby of the Hotel Conrad; and I dare Bandlow to deny it, because I immediately told the comrades of this Section about it at that time, and they will verify my statements. He said that the S. T. & L. A. was only on paper, and after I proved to him different, as, for instance, Allegheny, he then attacked the S. T. & L. A. outright, and WANTED ME TO ORGANIZE A FEDERAL UNION OF THE A. F. L. here in Canton. I asked him why. He said "Get into your Trades Assembly and capture it for Socialism," which made me laugh, and I told him if he discovered the Canton Trades Assembly I'd give him a premium for it. Now, which is on paper—the A. F. of L. or the S. T. & L. A.?

On account of Party troubles we have not been able to organize the Mixed Alliance till now. The charter application will go in next Monday, for we will meet next Sunday; and I told Bandlow at that time we would organize one here in Canton, and it made him mad.

As to Max Hayes, when I was at the Cleveland meeting he came to me and Juergens and asked us where Canton stood. I told him the situation. He told us he was for the Kangaroos. I told him I was not surprised, and I asked him if he did not agree with the Party tactics when he joined? He said "NO," that he never did. Then I asked why he joined the S. L. P. He said BECAUSE HE HAD NO PLACE ELSE TO GO. So I cut him off and told him that was all I wanted to know. He was only fishing for prestige in the growing S. L. P., it seems, to me; and his actions prove it.

Leave those smooth, gulling fakirs outside, and Ohio will show wonderful strides in the Socialist Movement based on proletarian interests—not on fakirism and sentimentalism, which that class of people typifies. Ohio is a great field for the S. T. & L. A. It is noted for its labor fakirs, and (more of them now) such as McBride, Ratchford, right from this county, and also for its political fakirs, such as McKinley and Coxey, also from this county. We need the Alliance to drive such vermin from off the bodies of the working class, who do not live but fail to die; and if a Hayes or Bandlow stand in the way of progress and liberty for the proletariat, away with them like chaff before wind! The working class must combine the economic and political action, but they never can unite in such a prostitute of a labor movement as the A. F. of H——L, or any pure and simple organization of to-day. Away with all of them, and start the Alliance upward! I am not attacking the rank and file that compose pure and simple unions; they are not responsible for being in it; they are held there by their fakirs, who keep on deluding them into paying high dues, and get no good out of it. But it will not be long when the Alliance commences to swell; it will ring the death knell of the fakirs, and thousands will come flocking to our standard to emancipate themselves from wage slavery, and speed the day for Socialism in our time by moving towards it through S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.—not like Max Hayes and Bandlow and Co., through the trusts, trusts, trusts! and do nothing to face the trusts from an economic standpoint. Hayes and Bandlow will never be Socialists; they are too egotistic, and think that no organization can do anything without them.

JACOB NEY, JR.

Canton, O., Aug. 21.

A Thrilling Extract.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Below find a thrilling extract from Tommy Morgan's "great" speech, reported in the Bogus People:

"I bring; I come; I come; I want; I want; I am sure; I think; I will repeat it; I want to say; I want to say; I said to you; I was; I became; I found; I was; I had; I had; I was; I selected; I got; I did; I could; I did; I was; I was; I suppose; I was; I was; I want to say; I think; I want; I presented; I was; I; I have be... in the Socialist movement twenty-five years; I have seen; I wanted; I want to say; I speak now; I have presented; I say yes, because I am a jackass."

I read that speech with emotion, and that's what I remember of it.

THOS. BERNINE.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.

That Comes From Losing One's Head.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I notice that Section San Francisco is publishing an appeal for aid in a local political campaign, and yet desires two national Party conventions within a few months of each other. Now, national conventions cost money, and we have a national campaign before us which will also cost money. The question then is: How can the Party carry on an active agitation if Sections with the prestige and strength of San Francisco are appealing for aid from the Party at large? Still, if the occasion demanded it, I would favor a special convention no matter what the sacrifices might be; but I don't believe the occasion demands it. The sentiment of the Party has by this time shown itself to be overwhelmingly against the "Volkszeitung" S. C. P. A. trouble makers. The opinion is so unanimous, in fact, that a convention cannot strengthen it.

OBSERVER.

Denver, Col., Aug. 24.

How It Was and Is in Rochester.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Rochester has been reorganized, and it was high time it was. Sieverman and his "pure and simple" shoeworkers controlled the Section completely. The national officers of the Party were not only blackguarded at the meetings of the Section, but Sieverman and his dupes denounced the Party officers in the factories, saloons and barbershops, etc. Wherever workingmen came together Sieverman was there to put afloat the most vicious lies.

Whenever he was met and successfully contradicted then he proceeded to slander the comrade who had downed him. As a last resort he played the loafers' "bullyact," and in that way drove some good men out of the movement.

The new organizer, M. Sheehan, is a good speaker, and is feared and hated by every fakir in the city, Sieverman included.

The section, in the past, never asked applicants for membership any questions; none were pledged to the principles of the Party. Sieverman had evidently but one object in staying in the Party—that was to "bore from within" and disrupt the Party, if possible.

This is the way Section Rochester indorsed the Kangaroos: At a so-called special meeting held on August 8, which was only a caucus of Sieverman and his clique, only certain members being present, it was agreed upon to let Slobodinoffsky know that Sieverman would do his best to have Rochestetr indorse him, and since "anything Sieverman says goes," Lippelt wrote to Slobsky "We are mit you."

Then the Central Committee met. By the way, there were no branches here—only one body. Still they had a "Central Committee," at which meeting the Kangaroos were endorsed and stamps ordered. Besides this, a motion was made by Sieverman to pay the expenses of Morgan and Sieverman to Syracuse.

This motion was carried. At the meeting of the Section last Thursday the Secretary of the Central Committee "forgot" his minutes—"left them at home," and the members not belonging to the clique were not aware of the fact that "Tommy" was paid for his speech at Syracuse and Rochester by Rochester funds.

The minds of the honest men who are with Sieverman have been poisoned, and time alone will show them how they have been used.

Sieverman boasted that there would be no more than ONE in the Section who would stand by the N. E. C.; but when, out of the few present, six comrades followed me out of the hall Sieverman threw a fit, almost cried, and then made a bull rush towards one of our members, L. Harris, who remained at the hall, and Sieverman tried to assault him. He felt that his last chance to scuttle the Party was slipping through his fingers.

The Section as at present organized is composed of men who are wholly for the Socialist Labor Party with no "ifs" and "ands," and will no doubt push the cause.

RUDOLPH KATZ.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1899.

Worcester's Queers Yelping.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Last week's issue of the Kangaroos' People contained a yelp from a socalled "Press Committee, Section Worcester," at its reorganization. They should have signed themselves the "Press Gang," for that is the game they have been playing. Messrs. Hardy and Willey ran the section and meetings according to their sweet will. Willey is one of those fellows who must have his way if he has to interrupt every member speaking, and throw left-handed compliments to those who don't agree with him, and finally adjourn the meeting in the midst of things if his will is not submitted to. He tried the same tactics at the reorganization meeting, but het was easily squelched. Hardy is one of those fellows who is "agin the Party" because he is "agin De Leon." He is under charges for slandering De Leon in a vile and cowardly way, but the Section, in its usual way of obeying the Party's Constitution, has let a year pass without investigating him. A few weks ago he was put under a fresh charge of publicly and repeatedly stating that he had no use for the Party, and was going to leave it. He denounces De Leon on street corners for being abusive, but if a guardian of the peace happened along at the time he would be up in the police court for indecency. (Who cries "I'm hit!"?)

These two worthies were Section Worcester for all practical purposes, and Willey's loyalty is best appreciated by the fact that he had Speiman, of Westfield, speak on the Common on the 20th.

The "Press Gang" whine about Comrade Usher's being in arrears, but carefully abstain from making it known that the Section owes Usher much more than he owes it. They also brag about their "eighty members," but omitted when chalking arrearages against Comrade Usher to mention that about fifty others were in the same boat, some of them paddling there for many years.

The original and best members of Section Worcester came into the reorganized Section because they had got sick and tired of the anarchistic and middle class methods of the anarchists and middle class people they had in their broadness admitted to the Section. Section Worcester is now a Socialist organization, not a cross between Debsism and Populism, with a dash of backbitetism.

S. L. P.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 27.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. L., BARRE, VT.—All the facts in the matter of Roosevelt and the devilish policeman's club which he tried to introduce into the force when he was President of Police Commissioners, can be gathered from THE PEOPLE of September 20, 1896, and the New York "Herald" of that time. Roosevelt's "denial" is very much like "Cantor's" in the "Granite Cutters' Journal" some time ago—it is a self-evident evasion. He never was charged with "inventing" the thing. He, as a capitalist, invents nothing—only seeks to appropriate other people's inventions. It is truly interesting to see the labor fakirs coming up regularly in defence of the labor exploiters.

S. S. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Kangaroos around here are dead; their "N. E. C." men are being taken care of by the "Volkszeitung" to keep them quiet. One of them, Fahl, has just been given the job of cashier in the "Volkszeitung," and more are clamoring for similar "recognition," thus patentizing the fact that they are and never were intended for anything but dummies.

A. N., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Your presentation of the false reasoning and corruption of the "Volkszeitung," however good is rather too lengthy; moreover, it would take too long to translate it from the German.

H., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—From good sources it is learned that Porter, the S. D. P. Massachusetts candidate for Governor, is an A. P. A., and the Debsery is Newburyport, Porter's stamping ground, is considered an A. P. A. affair. If you desire more particulars on this send us a letter with your questions. It will be forwarded to the source of our information and he will communicate directly with you.

J. V., COLUMBUS, O.—You are answered above (S. S. S., Louisville, Ky.). Shall add that you will not find any evidence of the Kangaroos making any agitation whatever. The speakers they keep on the road do nothing but blackguard the Party. According to them there is no Capitalist class to fight, only the S. L. P. Here in New York alone we are holding over ten open-air meetings a week, and everywhere our organisers and speakers are at work on their mission of agitation. With the issue of the 17th of next month, when the General Vote called for by the N. E. C. will be announced, the "conflict" will be at an end, and only incidentally, to point additional morals, may some little of THE PEOPLE'S space continue to treat of the matter.

"BOSTON," BOSTON, MASS.—The Kangaroos N. E. C. and the "Volkszeitung" Board of Directors are already in each others' hair. The Kangaroo N. E. C. want to get an editor for their Bogus People who can write English, but that would cost too much money. The

Board of Directors want to keep the present incumbent, Nochim Zadik Shteinraich (alias Stone), because, however bad, he is cheap. As the deficit on the Bogus People is now fully $80 a week, and is mounting higher with every issue, it presses heavily on the "Volkszeitung," whose deficit already runs considerably over $200 a week and grows. As the whole "deposition" farce was intended only to save the "Volkszeitung"—a hopeless task—the Board of Directors feel furious about their dummies on the so-called N. E. C. taking themselves serious and striving to get a dearer editor. The fight was furious, names were called, etc.; it was a regular monkey and parrot time. One of the Kangaroos, Fahl, was propitiated with a job as cashier on the "Volkszeitung." The tragedy is becoming a farce.

E. A., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Did you ever read the sputterings of Sanderson, of St. Louis "Labor" bubble celebrity? Well, this "A. M. Simons, Editor," reminds one of him, both in his visionariness, bluster and wooden nutmeg peddler style. Only Sanderson did not add sanctimonious hypocrisy to his fraud. This "A. M. Simons, Editor," does. He wanted the Party to print some religious tracts for agitation. Now that he has leaped clean out of the bag one can understand him better. He has all the religionist-cheat's impudence in his self-confidence on his powers to humbug people. Just get a copy of his last "Workers' Call" and see what sort of stuff he seeks to foist on people as his "proofs," now that he has been forced to produce proofs of the libels that he has been retailing by correspondence. This is going old Sanderson several better.

"LELAND," ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A Movement such as this cannot choose but attract freaks and crooks. The Movement owes it to itself to be on the alert and not allow its democracy to be turned against itself to its own undoing.

C. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Shiff and nonsense. A political party cannot be incorporated.

"INQUISITIVE," CHICAGO, ILL.—The answer to your question, given in last week's "Letter-Box," was so piled up that it is here repeated:

Your curiosity can be satisfied. Your "A. M. Simons, Editor," has come down, heels overhead, with added disgrace from the high perch of his libel about that "secret circular," which he claimed we issued against him, and information about which he claimed to have received from Syracuse. The Syracuse Comrades, hearing about this, demanded the name of his informant. Upon that he gives the following answer by letter, dated the 7th inst.:

"Comrade Whaley: Yours of the 4th at hand. I would say that the letter concerning the circular came from Rochester, not Syracuse, and was read by me, without giving the Comrade's name, to Comrade Brown of the Old N. E. C., when he was here a few days ago. I take from what he said that it was practically an advance sheet of the resolutions sent out by Section New York, as published in our Beekman PEOPLE of current issue," etc., etc.

Of course, you see through the swindle. He had said "Syracuse." Finding Syracuse coming down on him for the facts, a thing he had never calculated on in his numerous libels and slanders, he shoves the libel over to Rochester; but, being now more experienced, and realizing that there are honorable men in Rochester, too, he tries to get out of the difficulty by saying that the "circular" which he "read" to Comrade Brown must have been an advance sheet of the recent resolutions of Section New York against him! A clumsy subterfuge that will not stead "A. M. Simons, Editor." In the first place, he did not READ anything to Comrade Brown; only stated. In the second place, what he "read" could not possibly have been advanced sheets of the New York resolution, because that resolution was provoked, and so states it, by a subsequent act—the act of "A. M. Simons, Editor," having, contrary to the advice of and his promise to honorable Chicago Comrades, railroaded through his City Committee a perfidious resolution against the Party. That resolution can in no way be referred to as a "secret circular" issued by us against him. This "A. M. Simons, Editor," really is as much of a simpleton as he is a fraud.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Litefary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary,

HENRY KUHN,
61 Beekman street, New York City.

Press Fund "Worker's Republic", Dublin, Ireland.

Previously acknowledged	$9.07
Section New York, on list 4	.55
Section Lynn, Mass., list 34, per O. J. Hughes	1.30
Total	$11.22

P. S.—Sections still holding lists for this fund are requested to return same without delay to enable us to make final settlement.
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—766 Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of August 29th, Fiebiger in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending August 26th showed receipts $49.70; expenditures, $25.16.

Hickey reported about his work in Los Angeles, Cal., and other places in the State, stating that Los Angeles comrades in particular are perfectly clear upon the issues of the struggle with the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy. Section Malden, Mass., sent word that it had "tabled the general vote called for by the N. E. C.," thus disfranchising the members who wanted to vote. The Section, composed of about 8 or 10 members, also endorsed the treasonable resolutions of the suspended Chicago Section and otherwise manifested its sympathy with the Kangaroos. Moved to suspend the Malden Section; carried. New Jersey State Committee requested co-operation of N. E. C. in work of organizing some counties. Granted. Communication was read from Oakland, Cal., to the effect that the Section there had recognized the Kangaroos. Moved to suspend and to instruct Hickey to reorganize; carried. Section Providence reported expulsion of A. P. Workman for treasonable conduct. Section New Britain reported suspension of Max Greenberg, J. Eisenberg, J. Shoor, M. Bernoff and H. Krosner for aiding and abetting the voluble Feigenbaum when the latter was sent by the Kangaroos to break up the movement in New Britain. Section Phoenix, Ariz., reported the expulsion of M. E. Gehon and L. W. Graham and the suspension of A. Hergelund, R. B. Davison and A. S. Dowler. The San Francisco amendment having received the necessary endorsements, it was resolved to submit the matter to a referendum vote; the order will be issued to the Sections in the course of the week, with a statement by the National Executive Committee.

Charters were granted to Taunton, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn.; Kane, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.

The following Sections reported on the general vote ordered by the N. E. C.: Burrillville and Providence, R. I.; Buena Vista and Yohoghany, Pa.; Utica, Woodhaven and Yonkers, N. Y.; Newport News, Va.; Collinsville and Glen Carbon, Ill.; Vallejo, Lompoc, Arroyo Grande and Watsonville, Cal.; Woolley, Spokane and Pasco, Wash.; Montrose and Grand Junction, Colo.; Omaha, Neb.; San Antonio, Tex.; Cambridge, Somerville, Woburn and Lawrence, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Canton and Columbus, Ohio—casting a total of 378 votes in favor and 20 against, which, added to the figures reported before, makes it a grand total up to date of 958 in favor of the questions submitted and 33 against.

The following Sections reported their vote on the Pittsburg resolutions and the Yonkers' amendment: Providence, R. I., 40 for, none against; Cambridge, Mass., 5 for, none against Yonkers' amendment and no vote on Pittsburg resolution; Baltimore, Md., 8 for, none against; Phoenix, Ariz., 12 for Pittsburg resolution, none against, 11 for Yonkers' amendment, none against; Milford, Conn., 7 for, none against. Sections are urged to take up this vote and report. No voting blanks will be furnished for this vote. Also vote on delegate to S. T. & L. A. convention and report promptly as time is short.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALL FOR THE STATE CONVENTION, S. L. P., OF 1899.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, at the election held in 1898, having polled more than 3 per cent. of the total vote cast for Governor, takes its place as a regularly recognized political party in this commonwealth, and opens a new chapter in its honorable political history, extending over a period of eight years in the State.

Starting for the first time in 1891, it invited the working class to rally to its standard, and nominated a set of candidates for State executive offices when the vote cast that year was 1,400, and standing by the uncompromising revolutionary principles of the National Organization, and keeping the Party pure and free from any alliance or connection with the parties of capitalism or its allies, it has gained the confidence and support of the working class and has steadily progressed.

This year, 1899, has been an eventful one in the Party's history. In municipal contests throughout the country, the Party has been successful in electing many of its candidates. Here, in Massachusetts, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Alderman was elected in Holyoke; in New Britain, Conn., five candidates were elected to the city council.

In compliance with the election laws of the State, the Socialists of Massachusetts, who support the principles of the Socialist Labor Party put forth by the National Convention, held in 1896, and who intend to vote for the candidates of the Party in 1899, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Monday, Sept. 25, 1899, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer and Receiver-General, to be voted for November 7th, 1899. Each town and ward of a city is entitled to send one delegate-at-large and one additional delegate for each two hundred (200) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party in 1898.

Each delegate must be provided with an official credential card, signed by the chairman and secretary of the caucus and bearing the name of the delegate.

Vacancies in a delegation from a ward or town may be filed at a meeting of the remaining delegates, duly called for the purpose. Caucuses must be held in accordance with chapter 548 of the Acts of 1898, and delegates to all conventions be qualified to vote for the State Executive officers.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party,
WALTER J. HOAR, Chairman,
L. D. USHER, Secretary.
Worcester, August 25, 1899.

CALL FOR THE CAUCUSES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialists of Massachusetts, who support the principles put forth by the Socialist Labor Party National Convention, held in 1896, and who intend to vote for the Party in 1899, are hereby requested to meet in caucus in the various towns and wards, on Tuesday or Wednesday, Sept. 12, 13, 1899, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Socialist Labor Party—State, Counsellor, County, Representative and Senatorial Conventions of 1899.

Caucuses to elect delegates to a Representative District Convention; or to nominate candidates for the General Court, may be held on Thursday or Friday, Sept. 21, 22, 1899.

Where a Representative District covers but one town or ward, the candidate may be nominated in the first caucus.

Each town and ward is entitled to send to the State Convention one delegate-at-large, and one additional for every 200 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the Socialist Labor Party candidate in 1898. The apportionment for County and Counseller Convention, is one delegate-at-large and one additional for every 10 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for the candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party in 1898.

Apportionment for Senatorial and Representative Conventions, is one delegate-at-large and one additional delegate for each twenty-five voters, or major fraction thereof, cast for the candidate for Governor of the Socialist Labor Party in 1898.

Caucuses must be held in accordance with Chapt. 548 of the Election Acts of 1898.

A copy of this call will be read by the person calling a caucus to order.

The State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party,
WALTER J. HOAR, Chairman.
LEROY D. USHER, Secretary.
Aug. 17, 1899.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1st.—In towns and wards which constitute a representative district, nominations for the General Court may be made at the first caucus, and in all other towns and wards, delegates to the representative district conventions may be elected by so stating in caucus calls.

2nd.—Follow closely the instructions in Chapt. 548 of the Acts of 1898.

3rd.—Notice shall state the place and hour when the several caucuses are to be held, the number of delegates each town and ward is entitled to elect to the various conventions, the name and office of the person to call the caucus to order, and posted according to Section 96.

4th.—After the result of the vote is announced any party business is in order, such as instruction to delegate to support certain persons for convention nominations.

5th.—The Secretary and Chairman of caucus will file with the Secretary of State certificates of nomination of all candidates nominated for the General Court within 72 hours from the time of nomination (failure to do so—one year in House of Correction). Blanks will be furnished according to Section 152, Chapt. 548.

6th.—Not later than three days after the caucus, the Secretary of each city and town committee shall forward to the Secretary of the State Committee the names of each delegate elected to the State Convention, so that a roll of the delegates may, in compliance with law, be made.

Each delegate elected will be sent a credential within three days.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Comrades willing to give a little time and effort toward increasing the circulation of THE PEOPLE in this vicinity are requested to send their names and addresses to

JOHN HOSSACK,
133 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Meeting of the General Committee, Aug. 26, 1899, at 528 East 11th street. Comrades Kuhn and Brower presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The Credentials' Committee reports favorably on the following: New York, 15th and 17th A. D.'s, A. W. Eyre; 28th A. D., M. Newman in place of Eichorn; Italian Branch (newly organized), G. Salvagno and D. Martorana; Brooklyn, 4th A. D. (newly organized), Archie Jarrold and C. Burton Hayward; 12th A. D., William Meyer and Martin Schmitger; 16th and 18th A. D.'s, Otto Sorenson.—Report concurred in and delegates seated.

Fifty-one new members were admitted. The application of J. P. Broderick (from 7th A. D., Brooklyn, Br. 2)was rejected, he having been expelled by the American Branch for accepting a capitalist nomination; also the application of J. Hampel and E. Kuphaber (from the 34th and 35th A. D.'s), who are known to be supporters of the "Volkszeitung" annex.

Charges made by the 26th A. D., N. Y., against Frank Lutter, were referred to the Grievance Committee. He was suspended pending trial. Max Spector, of the 21st A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn, who is under charges, was likewise suspended.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.—It recommends the expulsion of Max Geizler, charged with misappropriating money collected for a sick comrade, he failing to appear before the Committee.—Concurred in unanimously.

It recommends the expulsion of all members of the 16th and 34th and 35th A. D.'s, New York, charged with joining the Kangaroos, except Miller, Lutz and Von Duffe, whom the Committee's letters of notification did not reach.—Concurred in unanimously.

It recommends the expulsion of all those who attended the bogus meeting of July 10.—Concurred in unanimously. The Organizer was instructed to prefer charges against J. Nuesske, W. Spuhr, F. Harth and Leo Schmidt, who attended that meeting, but whose names were not on the list before the Grievance Committee.

It recommends the expulsion of Henry Voss for withholding funds of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s, New York.—Concurred in unanimously. All these cases will go to a general vote of the Section.

REPORT OF THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Subdivisions are voting on the general votes issued by the National Executive Committee.

A general vote is issued on the nomination of Comrade De Leon to represent the Party at the S. T. & L. A. Convention.

The Entertainment Committee of the Section has arranged a joint festival with D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., to take place on Sept. 23, at Arlington Hall. The proceeds will go to the campaign fund.

Subdivisions are ordered to strike from the roll of membership the names of those who joined the Kangaroos.

Subscription lists for the campaign fund will be out this week.

Primaries will be called for Wednesday, Sept. 6, in all parts of New York and Kings Counties. All organizations report that they can hold primaries that night.

Three delegates from each A. D. are to be elected for the County Conventions, three to Judicial Conventions, five to A. D. Conventions, and five to Aldermanic Conventions.

Financial Secretaries are instructed to see to it that members do not fall in arrears. It was recommended to the Executive Committee to publish printed forms for the purpose of aiding the Secretaries in their work.

The committee for pushing the circulation of the Buffalo "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reported that subscription cards are in circulation and good results are certain. It recommends the appointment of a special committee of two for Brooklyn. Comrades Johantges and Levy were appointed on this committee.

A roll call was taken in order to ascertain the work of subdivisions in Connection with the Daily People Conference. Nearly all report that they are represented at the Conference, and all organizations are working zealously and enthusiastically in pushing the circulation of THE PEOPLE, placing it on the news stands, and gaining new subscribers.

The question of return copies was referred to the business management of THE PEOPLE.

Delegate Kinneally brings up, on behalf of his District, the question of aiding the Danish workers in their great struggle. Referred to the N. E. C.

Platform committees are urged to wear red buttons, so that speakers may have no difficulty in discovering them. Comrades attending to meetings should try to sell THE PEOPLE among the audience; nor should leaflets and pamphlets be neglected.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

CALL FOR CONVENTIONS.

The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the County of New York, to nominate candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the ensuing election, and attend to such other business as may come before it, is hereby called to meet Saturday, September 9th, 1899, at 528 East 11th street, Borough of Manhattan.

The County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, for the County of Kings, to nominate candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the ensuing election and attend to such other business as may come before it, is hereby called to meet Friday, September 8th, 1899, at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.

The mode of representation to above conventions will be 3 delegates from each Assembly District within the respective counties.

Assembly District Conventions for nominating candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for members of Assembly and Aldermen in each of the Assembly Districts of Kings County will be held Monday, September 18, 1899, at 8 P. M.

Assembly District Conventions for nominating candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for members of Assembly and Aldermen in each of the Assembly Districts in New York County will be held on Monday, September 18, 1899, 8 P. M.

Assembly District Conventions for nominating candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for Members of Assembly and Aldermen in each of the Assembly Districts in New York County, will be held on Monday, Sept. 18, 1899, 8 P. M.

Municipal Court District Conventions for Boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan, to nominate candidates for Justices, will be held Saturday, September 9, 1899, at 528 East 11th street, at 9 P. M.

Municipal County District Conventions for the Borough of Brooklyn, to nominate candidates for Justices will be held Friday, September 8th, 9 P. M.

Mode of representation to Assembly District Conventions, 5 delegates; to Municipal Court District Conventions, 3 delegates from each Assembly District or Sections of such District located in the respective municipal Court Districts.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

NOTICE.

Primaries of the Socialist Labor Party in the Counties of New York and Kings, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Municipal Court and Assembly District Conventions, will be held as follows:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Tuesday Sept. 5th, 1899, 8 P. M.

Ass. Dist.
30th—344 E. 86th street, Borough of Manhattan.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1899, 8 P. M.

2nd—161 Madison st., Borough of Manhattan.
3rd—261 Hudson st., " "
4th—9 Rutger st., " "
5th—261 Hudson st., " "
6th—528 E. 11th st " "
8th—26 Delancy st., " "
9th—307 9th ave., " "
10th—528 E. 11th st., " "
12th—184 Delancy st., " "
13th—509 10th avenue " "
14th—528 E. 11th st., " "
15th—340 W. 53d st., " "
16th—98 Avenue C, " "
17th—340 West 53d st., " "
18th—246 First ave., " "
19th—480 Boulevard " "
20th—328 E. 28th st., " "
23d—2706 8th avenue " "
26th—414 E. 71st st., " "
27th—340 West 53rd st., " "
28th—301 E. 81st st., " "
31st—118 E. 10th st., " "
32d—118 E. 110th st., " "
33d—115 E. 110th st., " "
34th—N. E. corner of Alexander ave. and and 134th st., Borough of Manhattan.
35th—Ebling's Casino, 156th st. and St. Anns avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1899, 8 P. M.

1st Ass. Dist.—419 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.
3d Ass. Dist.—208 Columbia st., " "
4th Ass. Dist.—253 Greene ave., " "
5th As. Dist.—83 Bartlett st., " "
6th Ass. Dist.—43 Ellery st., " "
7th Ass. Dist.—657½ Third ave., " "
9th Ass. Dist.—143 Sullivan st., " "
11th Ass. Dist.—419 Atlantic ave., " "
12th Ass. Dist.—427 12th street, " "
15th Ass. Dist.—32 Siegel street, " "
16th Ass. Dist.—1898 Fulton street, " "
17th Ass. Dist.—414 Quincy street, " "
18th Ass. Dist.—1898 Fulton street, " "
20th Ass. Dist.—1180 Gates avenue, " "
21st Ass. Dist.—Schielleins Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic Aves.

By order of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WOODHAVEN.—Regular monthly meeting of the Queens Borough Central Committee, held in Turn Hall, College Point, Sunday, Aug. 27. Comrade Hunziker in the chair. Reading of minutes of previous meeting laid over. Comrade McCullough, Recording Secretary, being absent. By unanimous vote Rudolph Becker was suspended as organizer for treacherous conduct to the Party. Action in McCullough's case was laid over till next meeting. Comrade William Bakke was elected organizer pro tem. and delegates ordered to instruct their respective sections to make nominations for organizer. It was decided that the Central Committee put forth all its energy to organize an American Section in Long Island City. By unanimous vote the action of the N. E. C. and the Editor of THE PEOPLE, Daniel De Leon, in the present controversy in the Party was approved. Next meeting of the Central Committee of Queens Borough will be held in Woodhaven on the 10th of September, 1899.

WILLIAM BAKKE,
Organizer pro tem.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening, August 17. Members present: Vogt, Luck, Brower, Murphy and De Leon. Murphy chairman.

Communications: One from Tailors' Prog. Union, L. A. 11, informing the Board that they had decided to withdraw from the Alliance.

One from L. A. 3, of Indianapolis, requesting that copies of THE PEOPLE be sent to them; attended to by the Secretary.

One from L. A. 250, of Vancouver, B. C., requesting copies of THE PEOPLE, as they were unable to understand what the trouble here is. Attended to by the Secretary.

One from D. A. 8, of Boston, Mass., explaining the trouble existing in that District. Secretary instructed to answer and also to visit L. A.'s 25 and 33, and if these Locals persisted in their antagonism to the Alliance to revoke their charters.

One from L. A. 165, Louisville, Ky., stating they had organized the Loom Fipers into a Local Alliance.

Communications were also received from Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Dubois, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Lynn, Mass.; Austin, Texas; East Greenville, O.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Shenandoah, Pa.; London, Ont.; Pascoag, R. I.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Centreville, R. I.; Riverpoint, R. I.; Olneyville, R. I.; Cincinnati, O.; Coulterville, Pa.; Lima, O.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Abington, Mass.; Asbury Park, N. J., and Fitchburg, Mass., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to Morocco Beamsters, Lynn, Mass.; Mixed Alliance, Philadelphia, Pa.; Loom Fipers, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary stated that Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Place, New York City, had been engaged for the convention.

Secretary also stated that the strikes of the Cloak Makers of Toronto, Can.; Morocco Glaziers of Lynn, Mass.; Silk Ribbon Weavers of College Point, L. I., were still on.

On motion, the charter of Progressive Musical Union, L. A. 137, of Paterson, N. J., was revoked, and also the charter of L. A. 96, People Orchestra, of Hoboken, was revoked.

Samuel Hoffman, member of the General Executive Board, forwarded a communication tendering his resignation as a member of the Board, on account of the Local he is a member of (L. A. 11) withdrawing from the Alliance.

On motion, Comrades Vogt, Keep and Brower were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and make recommendations to the convention.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

WM. L. BROWER.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

Previously acknowledged	$1,249.06
16th Assembly District, City	4.00
List No. 175, Section Duluth, Minn.:	
Louis Dworschak	.50
Ed. Kriz	1.00
A. Carey	.50
C. Shiel	.50
J. H. Opperman	.50
O. Roice	.50
A. Anderson	.25
G. W. Helstrom	.50
Jas. Graham	.50
W. M. Gajewsky, City	2.00
Franklin Burton, Providence, R. I.	.50
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass	1.00
Markus Kleinberger, City	2.00
Benjamin Singer, 12th A. D., City	.50
Mrs. M. Keller, City	1.00
Total	$1,264.81

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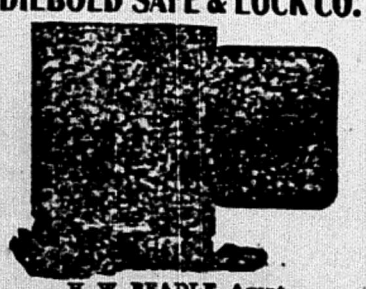

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THE TIDAL WAVE STILL SOARING.

The Masters—the rank and file—are being heard; and in unmistakable notes, too; and through the regular channels, besides.

On Wednesday, by noon, the 30th instant, 146 Party organizations—in existence on the memorable night when the fakir-freak element within the Party, together with their likes outside the Party, made its abortive attempt to wreck the Socialist movement in America—had reported at the National Headquarters in support of the Party's colors. That makes 18 additional organizations. The list up to date now stands:

STATE COMMITTEES.
California.
Colorado.
Indiana.
Kansas.
Maryland (State Convention.)
Massachusetts.
Minnesota.
Michigan.
Missouri.
New Jersey.
New York.
Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
Texas.
Virginia.
Washington.

ALABAMA,
Section Birmingham.

ARIZONA,
Section Phœnix.

CALIFORNIA,
Section Los Angeles.
Section Arroyo Grande.
Section Lompoc.
Section Santa Clara County.
Section Vallejo.
Section Watsonville.

COLORADO,
Section Denver.
Section Grand Junction.
Section Leadville.
Section Montrose.
Section Olathe.
Section Pueblo.
Section Russel Gulch.
Section Williamsburg.

CONNECTICUT,
Section Bridgeport.
Section Hartford.
Section Milford.
Section New Britain.
Section New Haven.
Section New London.
Section Rockville (American).
Section Rockville (German).
Section South Norwalk.
Section Stamford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Section Washington.

ILLINOIS,
Section Collinsville.
Section Glen Carbon.
Section Jacksonville.
Section Peoria.

INDIANA,
Section Indianapolis.
Section Muncie.
Section Richmond.

KANSAS,
Section Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY,
Section Louisville.
Section Newport.

MARYLAND.
Section Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS,
Section Boston.
Section Cambridge.
Section Chelsea.
Section Everett.
Section Fall River.
Section Haverhill.
Section Holyoke.
Section Lawrence, Br. 2.
Section Lynn.
Section New Bedford.
Section Peabody.
Section Salem.
Section Somerville.
Section Stoneham.
Section Woburn.

MICHIGAN,
Section Detroit.
Section Minneapolis.
Section Holland.

MINNESOTA,
Section Duluth.
Section St. Paul.

MISSOURI,
Section St. Louis.

NEBRASKA,
Section Lincoln.
Section Omaha.

NEW JERSEY,
Section Essex County.
Section Hudson County.
Section Passaic County.
Section Sussex County.

NEW YORK,
Section Albany.
Section Auburn (American and German branches).
Section Batavia.
Section Buffalo.
Section College Point.
Section Gloversville.
Section Greater New York.
Section Mt. Kisko.
Section Newburg.
Section Peekskill.
Section Pleasantville.
Section Poughkeepsie.
Section Richmond Borough (located in Greater New York).
Section Schenectady.
Section Sing Sing.
Section Onandaga County (Syracuse).
Section Tarrytown.
Section Troy.
Section Utica.
Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York).
Section Yonkers.

OHIO,
Section Butler.
Section Canton.
Section Cincinnati.
Section Columbus.
Section Lima.
Section Shawnee.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Section Allentown.
Section Braddock (German).
Section Braddock (American).
Section Buena Vista.
Section Dubois.
Section Erie (German).
Section Figart.
Section Grove City.
Section Homestead.
Section Houtzdale.
Section McKeesport.
Section Pittsburg.
Section Roscoe.
Section Shenandoah.
Section Stoneboro.
Section West Newton.
Section Yohogany.

RHODE ISLAND,
Section Burrillville.
Section Central Falls.
Section Cumberland.
Section Pawtucket.
Section Providence.
Section Woonsocket.

TEXAS,
Section Austin.
Section El Paso.
Section San Antonio.

VERMONT,
Section Barre (American).
Section Barre (Italian).

VIRGINIA,
Section Newport News.
Section Richmond.
Section Roanoke.

WASHINGTON,
Section Pasco.
Section Seattle.
Section Spokane.
Section Woolley.

WISCONSIN,
Section Milwaukee.
Section Sheboygan.

Traades' & Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals, Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.: Executive County Committee representing the Socialists meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., 2243 110th street, New York. Business meeting every Thursday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper received here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, L. A. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, No. 1, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., 2nd second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 149th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 8, S. T. & L. A. Office, 11½ Second avenue. Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

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